# The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,409 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1885.


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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessels. | Tons | H. P. | Captains. | TUESDAY 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L. Clyde | 4124 | 800 | E. M. Edmond | 30th June. |
| — Nizam | 2726 | 500 | W. I. Webber | 7th July. |
| L. Ballarat | 4752 | 900 | P. S. Tomlin | 14th " |
| M. Sugat | 3442 | 530 | G. R. Edwards | 21st " |
| L. Indus | 3462 | 650 | W. E. Breeze | 28th " |
| — Assam | 3038 | 500 | S. F. Cole | 4th Aug. |
| L. Rome | 5013 | 1000 | G. F. Oates | 11th " |
| M. Malwa | 3959 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | 18th " |
| L. Carthage | 5013 | 1000 | G. N. Hector | 25th " |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | On 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MIRZAPORE | 3867 | 600 | R. Harvey | 26th June |
| NEPAUL | 3436 | 600 | J. T. Alderton | 10th July |
| KHEDIVE | 3860 | 600 | M. de Horne | 24th July |
| VERONA | 3116 | 650 | A. C. Loggin | 7th Aug. |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 13, 1885.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LCOMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return Tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 37 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

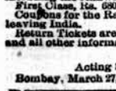
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, PORT SAID, MALTA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 20th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 155, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free, Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will ply:—

| | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RAFFAELE RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 850 | 1st July 1885. |
| MALLIA | 4,500 | 800 | 1st Augt. " |

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1885.

### CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following are the probable sailings:—

FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain. | Sailing about |
|---|---|---|---|
| s. s. City of Carthage | 3,650 | A. B. Gray | 27th June. |
| s. s. City of Khios | 3,246 | D. McPherson. | 25th July. |

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 5th May, 1885. Agents.

### ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO *MARSEILLES.

| | Tons. | H.P. | Comdr. | 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. CALIFORNIA | 3416 | 480 | W.S. Young | 28th June. |

*Can book through to London overland from Marseilles

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| | Tons. | H.P. | Comdr. | 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. VICTORIA | 3557 | 480 | Wm. Russel | 25th July. |
| s.s. ASIA | 3550 | 480 | John Craig | 15th August. |

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 18, 1885. Agents.

### HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

### A NOVELTY IN INDIA

AT HUMMUM-STREET No. 1
THE MAGNET CASH BAZAAR
OF
GENERAL STOCK & NOVELTIES,
too numerous to mention
for
Ladies, Gentlemen & Children.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to inform the Public of Bombay that all the things will be sold at EXTRAORDINARY MODERATE PRICE at

THE MAGNET CASH BAZAAR,
No. 1, Hummum-street, Fort.

### NOTICE

IS hereby given that TENDERS for the RETAIL SALE OF OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay for one year from the 1st August, 1885, to 31st July, 1886, will be received up to 12 noon, Bombay time, on FRIDAY, the 10th July, 1885, at the office of the undersigned.

1. Tenderers must specify in their tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty-paid Opium (each lb. to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license, and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which will be returned if the tender be not accepted.

3. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector, in charge Opium Department.

4. The acceptance of any tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Customs House, June 12, 1885.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the immediate supply of 720 tons, of Moulmein Teak squared Log Timber, under three separate specifications for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay.

The specifications and forms of tenders may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independent of each other.

No tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th June, 1885.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
WOODEN SLEEPER LOGS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 6,000 sound Malabar or Northern Teakwood Logs, each 10 ft. long by 12 inches diameter, for cutting into sleepers. To be delivered at the rate of not less than 1,000 logs per month, commencing within one month from date of acceptance of tender.

Specification with particulars can be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders which must state the rate per log delivered on the Company's premises Wari-bunder, Bombay, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m., gun-fire, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, after which no tender will be received.

Each tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government Promissory Note. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 13th June, 1885.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th June, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, on arrival of English mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

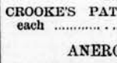
S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th June, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR RANGOON AND MOULMEIN.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd June, 1885. Agents.

### COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECT FITTING.

LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS.

THE most comfortable article of the kind made.

| | Cash Prices. Rs. As. |
|---|---|
| Fine White ..... each | 2 0 |
| Superfine Scarlet ..... " | 3 0 |

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

### METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

THERMOMETERS.

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| House on Boxwood, Fahr. and Cent. graduations ..... Re. 1-8 and | 4 8 |
| Bath Metal Scale, in Japanned Case Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2-12 and | 3 0 |
| Bath Enamel Tube, in Copper Case ..... | 4 8 |
| Kew Observatory Pattern, in Copper Case..... | 9 0 |
| Pocket, in Revolving German-Silver Case Rs. 6-8 and | 7 8 |
| Chemical Fahr. Scale ..... | 5 8 |
| " Fahr. and Cent..... | 7 0 |
| Ice Machine, per pair, in case..... | 6 0 |
| Self-Registering, Max. and Min., on Oak, per pair ..... Rs. 12-8 and | 30 0 |
| Self-Registering, Max. and Min., in Mahogany Case ..... Rs. 18-0 and | 25 0 |
| Six's Max. and Min., Combined, in Japanned Case with Magnet ..... | 8 0 |
| Metallic Dial Readings ..... Rs. 35-0 and | 2 8 |

MAGNETIC COMPASSES.

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| In Round Brass Cases, with Stops Rs. 3-8, Rs. 4-0, | 4 0 |
| In Round Electrum..... Rs. 4-0, Rs. 4-8 | 5 8 |
| Square Mahogany Cases, with Stops..... | 3 |
| Watch-Shaped Metal Pocket Cases..... | 6 0 |
| Round Leather Case, Needle on Agate Cap..... | 4 0 |
| Symon's Patent Card Dials, in square Mahogany Case ..... | 6 0 |
| Universal, alterable from Floating to Needle Compass ..... Rs. 12-8 and Rs. | 20 0 |
| Charm Compasses, 15-Carat Gold..... | 7 8 |

MAGNETIC SUNDIALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pocket Size, with Agate Cap..... | 4 8 |
| " " with stop..... | 5 12 |
| " " in bronzed metal case ... | 6 12 |
| Universal, for any position north or south of the Line ..... Rs. 25-0 and | 35 0 |

HYGROMETER.

| | |
|---|---|
| MASON'S STANDARD, Metal Scale, mounted on oak board for suspension ..... | 27 0 |

RAIN GAUGES.

| | |
|---|---|
| COMPLETE with Copper Funnel, Receiver and Glass Measure, graduated to 100ths of an inch, each ..... | 10 8 |
| pare Glass Measures for above, each ..... | 5 0 |

RADIOMETERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| CROOKE'S PATTERN, of perfect finish, each ..... | |

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| EXTREMELY SENSITIVE, with circular Thermometer ..... | 45 0 |

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### GYMKHANA

*(Registered)*

BOUQUET.

A DELICIOUS PERFUME,
THE NOVELTY OF THE DAY.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2; per Box of 2 Bottles, Rs. 3-8.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

### OPERA GLASSES!!
FIELD GLASSES!!

BY the best London makers, very light, compact and handsome, being the most perfect Glasses made and elegantly finished, in Morocco and Russia leathers with Aluminium Fittings.

Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 90.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

### CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
FINEST TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

| | | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHEROOTS | "Selected Mess" per box of 100 | | 2 0 |
| " | "Nobles" " " | | 2 0 |
| " | "Dawson's No. 1" " " | | 2 0 |
| CIGARS | "Planter's No. 1" " " | | 2 4 |
| " | "Planter's No. 2" " " | | 2 0 |
| " | "Beehive" " " | | 2 0 |
| " | "Kemp's Special" " " | | 2 8 |
| " | "Regalias" " " | | 2 8 |

MANILLAS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 Cigars of selected brand | " | " | 7 0 |
| No. 2 Cheroots of selected brand | " | " | 7 0 |

The above are all very superior, and have been selected for us as mild and good in flavour, drawing well, and convenient in size and shape.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
FORT AND CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY.

### KEMP AND CO.'S
CIGARETTES.

| | | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Finest Turkish Yenidje Boxes of | 500 | ..... | 18 0 |
| Dubecs packets of | 20 | ..... | 0 14 |
| " " of | 50 | ..... | 2 0 |

RICHMOND CIGARETTES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Opera Puffs | packets of | 20 | ..... | 0 14 |
| Little Beauties | " " | 10 | ..... | 0 6 |
| " | " " | 100 | ..... | 3 0 |
| Richmond Gem, half & half | " " | 20 | ..... | 0 12 |
| " | " " | 500 | ..... | 15 0 |
| " | Straight cut " " | 20 | ..... | 0 14 |
| " | (Bontons) " " | 20 | ..... | 0 14 |
| " | mild " " | 20 | ..... | 0 12 |
| " | " " | 500 | ..... | 15 0 |
| Perfections | " " | 10 | ..... | 0 6 |
| The Pet | " " | 20 | ..... | 1 0 |
| " | " " | 500 | ..... | 24 0 |
| Napoleons | " " | 10 | ..... | 0 8 |
| " | " " | 500 | ..... | 20 0 |

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE MOHAWK MINSTRELS.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
THURSDAY, 25TH JUNE.
INTRODUCTORY SONGS AND CHORUSES.
PLANTATION DANCES.
BURLESQUE OPERETTA.

POPULAR PRICES:
Boxes.....Rs. 10 | Second Seats.....Rs. 1
Reserved Stalls..... " | Back Seats..... As. 8
Reserved seats may be secured at the Theatre.
Full particulars in to-morrow's papers.

TOWN HALL
EVENING CONCERT,
SATURDAY, JULY 4TH.

ON BEHALF of the WIDOWS and FAMILIES of those Officers and Seamen of the Mercantile Marine, who have lost their lives, and to assist the SHIPWRECKED CREW, European and Native, of vessels bound for, or from, Bombay, which have been wrecked or foundered during the recent storms.

Tickets may be had at SOUNDY & Co., Ld., where a plan of the Hall may be seen.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CLAN MACLEAN, arrived from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and ANTWERP, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain A. CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing-sheds.

After removal from the landing-sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1885.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of NURSEY MOWJI SHA, trading in the name of MOOLJI NURSEY as a General Merchant, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to this Honourable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of July next, by the Insolvent abovenamed for leave to withdraw the Petition filed by him in this Honourable Court on the nineteenth day of May last, praying for the benefit of the Act passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India and all other proceedings had thereon.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the said application must appear personally before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the said first day of July, to oppose the same.—Dated this 17th day of June, 1885.

G. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 22nd day of June, 1885.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of KALIDONDASS BHAICHAND, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, limited until the Will or an authenticated Copy of it be produced.

BALMOKANDASS VITHALDAS and VIZBHOOCANDAS LALDAS, the nephew and grandnephew of the deceased.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration, limited as above.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI.
The 20th day of June, 1885.

PETITIONERS IN PERSON.

JUST RECEIVED.
ALBUMINIZED PAPERS.
ALBUMINIZED PAPERS.
Extra Superfine quality of assorted Tints used by Best of Photographers with entire satisfaction.
Sold in one quire Tins only.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### NEURALGIA—HEADACHE
CURED IN FIVE MINUTES.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR-BRUSH
Never fails to cure Neuralgia and Headache in 5 minutes.

GIVE IT A TRIAL. GIVE IT A TRIAL.
Price from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED.
GRAEFENBERG'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Graefenberg Vegetable Pills— The mildest and best Pill in the world ..... | As. 8 per box. |
| Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon— An infallible remedy for all Female Complaints ..... | Rs. 3-4 per bottle. |
| Graefenberg Health Bitters— The most pleasant and delightful tonic ever prepared..... | As. 10 per package. |
| Graefenberg Eye Lotion Acts like a charm for all Diseases of the Eye..... | As. 10 per bottle. |
| Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup— A certain remedy for all Diseases of the Bowels..... | Re. 1-2 per bottle |
| Graefenberg Children's Panacea— For Diseases incident to childhood..... | Re. 1-2 per bottle. |
| Graefenberg Green Mountain Ointment Excels all other Salves in its curative power ..... | As. 10 per box. |
| Graefenberg Sarsaparilla— A pure extract; the best in use ..... | Rs. 2-8 per bottle. |
| Graefenberg Pile Remedy Never fails to completely cure the worst forms of Piles and Fistula..... | Rs. 2-6 per bottle. |
| Graefenberg Consumptive's Balm Affords great relief in all Pulmonary..... | Rs. 3-4 per bottle. |
| Graefenberg Manual of Health— A Complete Family Medical Book ..... | As. 10 |

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

COOPER, MADON & CO.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### TOILET CASES.

A VERY select and recherché assortment of the above, both for Ladies and Gentlemen. Sets in satinwood, walnut, and rosewood, consisting of 2 hair-brushes, 1 clothes-brush, and 1 hat-brush, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 21.

Special sets for Ladies mounted on ivory, in morocco and velvet cases, consisting of 2 hair-brushes, tortoise-shell comb, clothes-brush, ivory glove-stretcher and mirror, from Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

Military brushes mounted on various choice woods, and ivory, with comb, in strong leather cases, specially adapted for travelling, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 58.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

THE recent introduction of Dry Plate Photography has given an immense impetus to this beautiful art, which is now a favourite pursuit in every cultured class of society.

The following apparatus are by the best English makers:—

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| Marion's "Student's" or "Beginner's" Photographic Set ..... | 70 0 |
| Marion's Student's Printing Set, With instructions Complete..... | 22 0 |
| Marion's "University" Photographic Set..... | 275 0 |
| Marion's "University" Printing Set..... | 35 0 |
| Marion's "Superior" Photographic Set..... | 375 0 |
| Marion's "Superior" Printing Set ..... | 52 0 |
| Marion's "Academy" Photographic Set..... | 350 0 |
| Britannia Dry Plates. These are of excellent quality and keep well. 5" by 4" per dozen packet ..... | 2 8 |
| 8½" by 6½" " " ..... | 6 8 |
| 10" by 8" " " ..... | 10 8 |
| Sensitized Paper, Marion's, per tin of half a quire ..... | 6 0 |
| Ruby Lamps ..... Rs. 2-0 and | 5 0 |
| Marion's Mounting Solutions ..... Per bottle | 1 0 |
| Marion's Ruby Fabric..... Per yard | 1 8 |
| Marion's Orange Paper ..... " quire | 2 0 |

DETAILED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

### OZO,

A PLEASANT, BRIGHT, AND SPARKLING BEVERAGE,

CONVEYING to the system the essential Elements of ANIMAL ORGANISATION—POTASH and LIME, with the OXIDISING AGENT—IRON, and the VITALISING CONSTITUENT—PHOSPHORUS; it is a DRINK EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR INDIA, where the elements named, in addition to those which may be contained in the usual DIET, should constantly form part of the daily food.

ITS NUTRITIVE, TONIC, AND STIMULANT PROPERTIES exercise a very beneficial action upon the ORGANIC FUNCTIONS, whereby the system is recruited, and mental and nervous affections dissipated; a feeling of buoyancy is experienced by BODY and MIND after its use, whilst UNANIMITY OF TEMPER, so essential to well-being in a HOT CLIMATE, follows in its course.

THE WORN CIVILIAN, THE TIRED SOLDIER, THE FATIGUED SPORTSMAN, AND THE HARASSED MAN OF BUSINESS will alike derive advantage from the BEVERAGE, renewing, as it does, MENTAL and PHYSICAL POWER. IT IS A TRUE CHEMICAL FOOD, and the most perfect Strength-giver and Health-restorer.

O-ZO—OR WATER of LIFE—can be taken liberally at any time of the day; it stimulates the APPETITE and assists DIGESTION aiding the ASSIMILATION OF FOOD in a remarkable manner, it is EXTREMELY PLEASANT TO THE PALATE, and acts at once as a RESTORER and REFRESHER—no harm can be experienced from its prolonged use.

O-ZO contains no ALCOHOL, and is an ÆRATED WATER of novel constitution; it is not an IMITATION of any other Water professing to have similar qualities, and has acquired DISTINGUISHED and popular NOTICE for its PLEASANT FLAVOUR and BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

CASH PRICE PER DOZ. BOTTLES, Rs. 2.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED BEVERAGES,

### TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

Surgical Instruments, Domestic and Invalid Appliances,
Invalids' and Children's Foods,
Toilet Requisites in great variety, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully prepared.

## PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

## THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

## TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WE draw particular attention to our large and well-selected Stock in this Department in the Novelties in Cashmere and Worsted Coatings, Barathea, Venetian and Ladies' Cloth Dress-Suitings, Worsted, Angola, Cashmere, Tropical, West of England, Cheviot and Bannockburn Suitings, Marcella and Fancy Drill Waistcoatings, Cheviot, Elysian, Petersham and Fancy Ulsterings, Cashmere, Angola and Dress Trouserings, Chipping Norton Whipcord, Bedford Cord, and Jungra Riding Trouserings, Navy White and Black Serges, White and Blue Tennis and Cricketing Flannels.

WE KEEP MATERIALS SUITED TO ANY SEASON OR CLIMATE.

THE WESTERN INDIA SUIT.

Sac Coat and Trousers.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUPERFINE TROPICAL | ALL WOOL | Rs. 30 | SUPERFINE MEDIUM | WEST OF ENGLAND. | Rs. 40 |
| " | ANGOLA | 40 | " | HEAVY | 45 |
| " | CASHMERE | 40 | " | MEDIUM CHEVIOT | 40 |
| " HEAVY | | 45 | " HEAVY | | 45 |
| " DIAGONAL | WORSTED | 40 | " FRENCH | TWILL | |
| " ALL WOOL | SERGE | 30 | " DIAGONAL | CASHMERE | 50 |
| " TENNIS | FLANNEL | 30 | " FANCY | " | |

Patterns and Illustrated Catalogue containing instructions for self-measurement on application.

VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

On all Orders above Rs. 20 we allow 10 per cent.

Free Packing and Carriage.

## ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

## RS. 150.

ON receipt of Rs. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY we send to any part of India free of all expenses one of our celebrated

### 18 CARAT GOLD LEVER WATCHES

Key winding, ¾ plate, in either open, hunting, or ½ hunting cases.

A prettier, stronger and better article cannot be bought for the money, and this watch is unquestionably the best value in India.

The same watch keyless Rs. 175.

"Sent on approval to Customers up-country, who must however return] the watch if not approved by return mail."

To make the above a complete and most suitable present we offer to add for the sum of

### RS. ONE HUNDRED ONLY

A fine Hall marked 18-carat gold Albert chain of any current pattern, with bolting and not weighing under 4½ tolas.

Each of above watches is sold in a beautiful velvet case with sufficient room for the largest gold chain.

## FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

## M. M. MODY & CO., LIMITED.
SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors, Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate

have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDougall's and Calve Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab, Winch, etc, etc
Up-country orders promptly attended
Prices furnished on applicati
Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.

## PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
A FEW SECOND-HAND ONES,
FOR SALE OR HIRE

At advantageous prices with a view of making room for new goods shortly expected.

The above INSTRUMENTS have all been put in perfect order by our Pianoforte Foreman and are offered at the following prices: —

PIANOFORTES at Rs. 175, 225, 275, 300, 375, 400, and 450.

HARMONIUMS at Rs. 90, 140, 180, 210, to Rs. 360. The latter has 22 stops and two keyboards and is admirably suited for the Church. Also on the hire purchase-system.

AT

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO THE CLOCK-TOWER.
SOLE AGENTS: MARCKS & Co., Ld.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL PERSONS having any claims against the Estate of the late Lieutenant-Colonel ADAM HOGG, 1st Belooch L. I., who died at Jacobabad, on the 11th June, 1885, are requested to prefer the same to the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims will be attended to.

J. H. MACKENZIE, Captain,
1st Belooch Regiment N. I.,
Jacobabad, 18th June, 1885.

THE BOOK-SELLING AND GENERAL AGENCY COMPANY, Limited.

IT is hereby notified that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office No 22, Paidhoonie, on SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m.

By order of the Directors.
TALIBALI S. NAJM,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—Motions to the following effect will be moved by Brigade-Surgeon Cook at the Special General Meeting of the Corporation to be held on Thursday, the 25th instant. (1) That sanction be given to an arrangement with Mr. W. F Farrow, by which, in exchange for 3 plots of municipal land situated at Arthur-road, admeasuring in all 7,776·99 square yards or thereabouts, Mr. Farrow gives up to the Municipality, another plot of land adjacent admeasuring 8,564·05 yards or thereabouts and receives Rs. 1,000 in settlement of all demands, the lands so transferred to the Corporation, being required for the proposed new road between the Arthur-road and Tardeo-road. (2.) That sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 3,277-8-0, from Surplus Cash Balance, to provide for the outlay incurred in February, March and April, 1885, on account of the outbreak of cholera in those months.

H. WYNFORD BARROW, Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Office, 22nd June, 1885.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1885, for the following works:—

1. For Paving footpaths with Parell-road with blue stone to the extent of about 50,000 square feet.
2. Laying &c., 8", 6", 5", 4" and 3" water mains in different streets of the city and other analogous works.
2. Forms of Contracts, Specifications, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
3. Tenders should be accompanied by Deposits of Rs. 1,500, and Rs. 400, respectively, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contracts.
4. Further Deposits of Rs. 1,500, and Rs. 400, respectively, will have to be paid by the Contractors whose Tenders are accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, M. Inst., C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Deputy Executive Engineer's Office, 22nd June, 1885.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort. terms moderate.

SEWING MACHINES, of the very best makers, with all the latest improvements. A large stock to select from.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

PATENT MECHANICAL ACTION LAMPS, NICKELLED. No Smoke or Chimney, Rs. 18 and 22 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for capable man, —Wanted, by a firm of Photographers in Calcutta, an experienced PHOTO-PRINTER, must be fully acquainted with the work of the printing department of a photographic business. Apply TREACHER and Co Ld., Byculla.

FOR SALE, BILLIARD TABLE by Wright, 8½ by 4½ with 12 Cues and 3 Balls. Rs. 350. Apply to C. A. BEYTS, Malabar Hill.

REDUCED RATES FOR A SHORT TIME.—Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dressmaker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

THE EUREKA PENS.—The latest invention in pens, writes easier than quill, lasts longer, Box, Post-free, seven annas. Agents, SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED for Kurrachee a thoroughly competent and experienced BOOK-KEEPER. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials to RALLI BROTHERS.

MONEY 

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 23.

If we have not got the rains yet, we have at all events got the quietness which usually accompanies them, to-day having been one of the dullest days we have experienced in an exceptionally dull season. Freights are almost the only branch in which any firmness has been apparent, and that, arising as it does not from increased shipments, but from a temporary scarcity of tonnage owing to the recent obstruction in the Suez Canal, is an adverse, not a favourable, sign.

Telegrams are coming through rather more rapidly than they were, Reuter's London messages of yesterday having been delivered at noon. Consols are reported ½ higher at 98⅛, but with that exception the usual financial quotations are unaltered.

Wheat in London is reported 3d. to 6d. per quarter easier for arrivals, but Seeds come unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, Reuter says, closed steady, but the sales were only 8,000 bales, and while spot prices were unaltered, arrival quotations for Americans were 1-64d. to 3-64d. per lb. lower. In New York, too, ready Mid-Uplands were 1-16 cent., futures 7 points lower.

In the Bombay market for the staple we have not heard of a single transaction to-day for export account. Some little buying goes on for local consumption, but otherwise we should report complete stagnation.

Wheat shows a certain amount of firmness owing to diminished supplies, but the improvement in freights has rather checked the general demand, and less business has been done. We quote No. 1 Soft White Pessy Rs. 25 to Rs. 25½, Ahmedabad Rs. 24 per candy. Delhi is a shade easier, being offered at Rs. 3-10 per cwt. railway terms.

Seeds.—Linseed has advanced to Rs. 6-1 per cwt., not owing to any home demand, but to purchases here against previous sales, arrivals having materially contracted of late. Rapeseed is still coming in freely, and has undergone no change in price.

Freights.—A decidedly firmer tone is apparent on the part of agents, 18s. 9d. being now the lowest quotation for Liverpool, but shippers are acting with great caution, and, recognising the temporary character of the firmness, are only covering their absolute wants. Current rates are :—

| | Ready. | Forward. |
|---|---|---|
| | 18s. 9d. | 20s. |
| Liverpool | 22s. 6d. | |
| Open Charter | 22s. 6d. | |
| Havre | 22s. 6d. | |
| Antwerp | 22s. 9d. | |
| Marseilles | 18s. 9d. | |
| Trieste-Venice | 30s. | |

Exchange.—There has been no quotable change in rates to-day, but the market, supported by Calcutta, has been quite steady in tone, and demand bank bills for forward delivery have been done at 1s. 6 15-16d. Closing quotations are :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 6 29-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 6¾d. | ,, |
| 4 m. 3 merchants' sight | 1s. 6 7-16d. | ,, |
| Credits do. | 1s. 7 1-16d. | ,, |
| France do. | 2·04 | ,, |

Government Paper has shown considerable firmness, and for Fours rates have advanced to Rs. 107½. Fours-and-a-half are quoted nominally at par.

Shares are firm, especially Spinning and Weaving Mills, in which a very general advance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share has been established. Bombay-Burmah Trading have improved Rs. 75 to Rs. 4,325 for old and Rs. 890 for new shares. In Bombay Flour Mills transactions are reported at Rs. 650 per share.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Indian Banks.** | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 5p.ct. | 735 |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 1 do. | 820 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | 610 |
| **Exchange Banks.** | £ | £ | | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | 100 | all | 6 do. | 120 |
| Agra and Masterman's Bank | 60,000 | $125 | all | 17½ do. | 650 |
| Corporation | | | | do. | 100 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | £ 250 | | | |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | .. | 900 |
| Ascia Press Co. | 85 | 500 | 500 Rs. 50 | | 455 |
| Albion Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | 500 Rs. 45 | | 490 |
| Albert Spg. & Wvg. Co., Kurrachee | 220 | 1,100 | 1,100 Rs. 100 | | 1,225 |
| Apollo Press Co. (equal shares) | 750 | 400 | 400 Rs. 2 | | 305 |
| Bellary | 620 | 1,000 | 1,000 Rs. 25 | | 550 |
| Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co. Ld. | 500 | 200 | 20 | .. | 160 |
| Bombay Cotton Press. | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 4½ | 200 |
| Dharamsey Purshotam | 600 | 1,800 | 1,800 Rs. 25 | | 140 |
| Fort Spg. & Wvg. Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 130 | | 1,300 |
| Fort Press Co. | 150 | 8,500 | 8 500 | 400 | 2,650 |
| Fortune Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 Rs. 45 | | 620 |
| Harvey Sahapathy Co. Ld. | 450 | 500 | 500 | .. | 450 |
| Khamgaum Cotton Press Co. | 240 | 500 | 500 Rs. 40 | | 475xd |
| Manmar Manfg. Co. | 1,000 | 250 | 250 Rs. 40 | | 265 |
| Mercantile Press | 2,500 | 125 | 125 Rs. 7½ | | 135 |
| Meleod Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 Rs. 30 | | 380 |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,250 | 500 | 500 Rs. 45 | | 520 |
| New Broach Ginning & Press Co. | 1,400 | 100 | 500 Rs. 40 | | 3 |
| New Indian Press | 4,000 | 125 | 125 Rs. 10 | | 140 |
| Primos of W. Press | 600 | 500 | 100 | 10 | 510 |
| Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.) | 500 | 500 | 500 | | 500 |
| Sind Press Co. | 400 | 2,000 | 75 Rs. 50 | | 675 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 Rs. 90 | | 1 250 |
| Sassoon Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 515 |
| Volkart Press Co. | 450 | 1,000 | 1,000 Rs. 60 | | 720 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Congo, 1,422 tons, Captain E C Williams, sailed yesterday for Port Said via canal with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain H Saunders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (6th inst.) with a general cargo.

The P and O Co's steam-ship Khiva, 1,419 tons, Captain W E L Clement, sailed yesterday for Singapore and Hongkong with extra mails and a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Arabia, 674 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassorah (10th inst.) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Pope, Mr Goland, Mr and Mrs Vitoo Vishnoo, Captain Macenroy, and 4 servants and 3 able seamen H M Rainger.

## ARRIVALS.

| June. | Vessel. | Commander | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Arabia (s) | Rothwell | Bassorah, June 10. |
| | Nowshera (s) | Clement | Calcutta, June 6. |

## DEPARTURES.

| June. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Clan Graham (s) | Alexander-son | Liverpool. |
| | Bokhara (s) | W Cahell | London. |
| | Khiva (s) | Clement | Singapore. |
| | Persian Monarch | Duncombe | Aden. |
| | Congo (s) | Williams | Port Said. |

The following vessels are cleared for loading yesterday :—
Shamer Mirza, for Hodgkeow, &c.
,, Gulf of Papna, for Bonfleaux.
,, Pachumba, for Persian Gulf.
,, Rahimah, for Kurrachee.
,, Altmore, for Port Said.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—June 23.

From Glasgow.

City of Carthage s—5 packages medicine, King, King and Co.
California s—One hogshead whisky and one package corks, G Groom and Co.

From London.

Roma s—17 packages earthenware, H J Hajee Tayob; one cask whisky, Remington and Co; 11 cases whisky, G Groom and Co.
Altonowerth s—30 cases sulphuric acid, The National Bank of India.
Pesha war s—4 cases champagne, P Warburton and Co.
City of Carthage s—3 cases butter in tins, The United Merchants Co; 2s cases soda water corks, M Bhicaji.
Brindisi s—4 cases boots, shoes, and perfumery, King, King and Co; 2 cases, Thompson and Co.
Nizam s—3 cases stationery, P and O Co.

From New York.

S Horton s—10,000 cases kerosine oil, T Topen.

From Liverpool.

California s—One hogshead whisky, G Groom and Co.

From Marseilles.

Kaisser-i-Hind s—30 cases victoria blue, J. Heeppto-ola-boy.

From Marseilles.

R Rubattino s—97 cases brandy and 35 cases liquor de rose, D Dadabhoy; 115 cases brandy, D P Bolton and Co.

From Trieste.

Nizam s—50 barrels flour, P and O Co.

From Bordeaux.

R Rubattino s—One cask cognac and 400 cases brandy, B and A Horamji & Co.

From Genoa.

R Rubattino s—3 cases envelopes, F Muragilia.

From Zanzibar.

Avoca s—159 packages cloves, Ismail Cassem; 21 packages cloves, L Canjee; 149 packages cloves, A Munji; 17 packages cloves, H Dadha; 73 packages cloves, B Valiee; 32 packages cloves, J Lalji; 90 packages cloves, S Thamer; 41 packages cloves, C Boomar; 20 bundles copper coins, E Thamer; 18 bundles copper coins, L Canjee; 16 bags copper coins, A Vally; 153 packages cloves, N G Hoossen; one bundle silver coins, H A Moosaa.

From Kurrachee.

Burmah s—21 boras cotton, S Gulamul; 16 cases indigo, D Godhowdass; 22 packages wool, N Thekondass; 10 packages wool, and 12 cases indigo, T Chimandass; 65 packages cotton, Tilockchund Kewalaram; 10 packages cotton, E Mahomed; 36 boras cotton, R Ramchund; 34 boras wool, S Sowuldas; 100 bags wheat flour, K Poversmul; 10 boras cotton and 2 boras wool, V Gopaldass; 20 boras wool, P Nansomul; 58 boras wool, R Somutmul.

From Bussorah.

Burmah s—30 cases ghee, A M Shasboo.
Calder s—65 cases ghee, Aboody Monashee.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—June 23.

For Liverpool.

Bretton Hall s—23 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co; 1,030 cwt. myrabolams, Ralli Bros.
Discovrer s—2,603 cwts wheat, Lalji Poonsee; 2,873 cwts wheat, Lang, Meir and Co; 2,001 cwts myrabolams, Polly and Co; 20 bales wool, M. Abdoola and Co.
City of Carthage s—100 bales cotton, Y G Bushby; 1,009 bales cotton, Thomas R Moore; 58 bales cotton, Lang, Meir and Co; 38 bales cotton wool, G Kay Bowlee; 1,005 cwts myraboli ms, Finlay, Muir and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 225 bales wool, G Todiseedas.

For London.

Bokhara s—4½ cwts ivory, C. Allosbhoy; 20 cwts ivory, M. Soomar.

For Dunkirk.

Knight of St. Patrick s—7,999 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, 3,000 cwts rapeseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Muir and Co.
Clare s—606 cwts poppyseed, 1,000½ cwts groundnuts, 1 01 cwts linseed, and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,500 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.
Scawfell s—258 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Muir and Co; 210 cwts linseed, 1,063 cwts poppyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Normanton s—662 cwts rapeseed, William Bell and Co.
Red Sea s—291 cwts rapeseed; Killick, Nixon and Co; 600 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co.

For Marseilles.

California s—95 bales cotton, K. Khooshall; 1,000 cwts groundnuts and 4,821 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Prinz Georg s—1,971 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 450 cwts wheat, M. Luckamse-.
R Rubattino s—2,400 cwts wheat, N. Nensee.

For Genoa.

R Rubattino s—286 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

For Havre.

Eastbourne s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Falmouth.

County of Cardigan—1,500 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

For Port Said.

Newnham s—400 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.
Altmore s—40,400 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

For Hongkong.

Khiva s—50 bales twist, E Noordeen; 20 bales twist, S N Talati; 50 bales twist, A Habibhoy; 200 bales twist, C Ebram; 125 bales twist, C Bomanjee.

For Shanghai.

Mirzapore s—25 bales twist, S J David; 325 bales twist, E D Sassoon.

For Calcutta.

Canara s—100 bales cotton, R Luckmondas.

# METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

## GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, June 22.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·665 |
| Temperature of the Air | 83·3 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 78·7 |
| Dew Point | 77·0 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·816 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8) | 7·4 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 88·1 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) | 77·3 |
| General Direction of Wind* | WSW, W, WSW, W. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 178 |
| Fall of Rain | 0·92 |
| Total fall during month | 3·72 |
| ,, ,, year | 3·71 |

* From midnight to midnight.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 21.

Cook, Lt., R. A., on duty, from Aden.

June 23.

Keene, Capt., R. A., on duty, from Poona.
Bruce, Dy. Surg. Gen., from leave, from Poona.
Thackeray, Col., R. E., on sick leave, from Roorkee.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, June 24.

The following Government Resolution on the Annual Inspection of the Corps (Bombay Companies) is published for information, viz :—

Volunteer Corps, Bombay, Annual Inspection Report.

Bombay Castle, 20th June, 1885.

Military Department, No. 3471.

Letter from the Adjutant General, No. C. 48-41—5915, dated 8th June 1885.—I have the honour to forward the documents—(1, letter No. 2960, 1st May, 1885, from the General Officer Commanding Bombay Districts; 2, Inspection Roll; 3, Roll of absentees; 4, Nominal Roll of officers; 5, Chief Civil Master Armourer's Report on the arms)—in connection with the annual inspection of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Resolution.—The Inspecting General considers that the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps is in an efficient and satisfactory state, and that great credit is due to the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley, the Commandant, and to the Officers and Drill Instructors.

The number of non-commissioned officers and privates absent without leave is large—1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, 4 Buglers, 66 Privates.

The report of the Chief Civil Master Armourer has not been received, and will be awaited.

(Sd.) M. W. Willoughby, Colonel, Secretary to Government.

To the Adjutant General.

The Officer Commanding Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Friday next, the 26th inst., at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

Captain J. P. Baird is granted one month's leave from the 6th proximo, and not as stated in para. 2 of Regimental Orders of the 22nd inst.

By order,
G. W. Roughton, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED).

## BOMBAY.

### DEATH.

HOGG—June 11, at Jacobabad, Lieut.-Colonel Adam Hogg, 1st Belooch N. I.

## OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

### MARRIAGES.

DRYSDALE—REID—June 3, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable B. T. Atlay, Archdeacon of Calcutta, John Lincoln Drysdale, to Adelaide C., third daughter of the late George Reid, Esq.
GARDINER—FRENCH—June 17, at Bankipore, by the Revd. J. C. Ince, Edward Rawson Gardiner, to Mary Norton French, daughter of Surgeon-Major John Gay French.
HEINIG—CUMMINGS—June 8, at Holy Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Revd. G. Hardy, M. A., Robert, youngest son of the Revd. Henry Heinig, to Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. J. Cummings.

### DEATHS.

MORRIS—June 17, at Mussoorie, Major Campbell T Morris, 1st Battalion "The Suffolk Regiment," aged 41 years.
RIORDAN—June 16, at Lucknow, Honorary Major and Deputy Commissary Patrick Riordan, late Barrack Master, Bengal Army (Retired List), aged 70 years 1 month and 2 days. (Deeply regretted by his sorrowing widow and son.)


MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
WILL BE LEAVING Bombay on the 16th, and is likely to be absent about one month.
Bombay, June 15, 1885.

"IMPAIRED VISION."
IT is well known that perfectly normal eyes, by unusual methods of exertion, may be brought into a state in which the absolutely normal proportion between the elements of the visual function becomes itself a cause of strain.
Pamphlet how to preserve the sight gratis on application to
N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-row, Bombay, (opposite Watson's Hotel). | No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

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A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.


# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1885.


Mr. Manabhai Jasbhai, Dewan of Cutch, addresses us to-day on the subject of the art industries of India. His letter has been called forth by the report of a recent gathering in Bombay, at which an account was given of the experiences of a young Hindu, Mr. Rajwade, who has lately returned from the United States, whither he had been sent at the expense of some enterprising members of his community in order to learn some useful handicrafts. Mr. Manabhai's object is to insist upon the importance to India of encouraging the arts and industrial workmanship of the country, and he reminds us what the out-of-the-way State of Cutch, despite its isolation from the busier life of this part of the Presidency, has done in this useful cause. The young Rao has gone on precisely the same lines as the enlightened gentlemen who sent Mr. Rajwade to America. He signalised his installation on the *gadi* by establishing a scholarship of two hundred rupees a month for a student who would go to Europe or America for the acquirement of such liberal or technical education as might from time to time be decided upon by the Cutch State. For this scholarship, the Dewan tells us, there have been no fewer than twenty-two applications, of which nine were from this Presidency. Evidently, then, there is abundant readiness on the part of the youth of the country to take their part in the movement, provided that men of wealth and influence will give such encouragement as is necessary. There is no reason to fear lest the old caste objections to a voyage beyond sea should stand in the way of an apprenticeship of young Indians to some of the handicrafts of Europe in Europe itself. The young Brahmin who went to Australia to learn button-making and to America to learn glass-blowing had, it is true, to do penance before re-admission into his caste. But when Brahmins of the highest caste, Rajput Princes and Brahmin Ministers, are found openly and eagerly encouraging the offence of making these long voyages to the lands of the setting sun, the restraints of caste prejudice will grow weaker, and perhaps even the folly of exacting penance for doing an eminently wise thing may be recognised. Evidently the obstacle, even now, is not to be found in difficulties of this nature. As Mr. Manabhai says :—"There is the necessity for sending Indian youths to Europe or America for being trained; there are youths willing and competent to be so sent; but pecuniary help is not available." It is, like so many questions of beneficence and utility, a question of money, and thus the Dewan's letter finds an appropriate ending in an appeal to native Princes and Chiefs, and to men of means in general, to act upon the example set by the State of Cutch and by the enterprising gentlemen who helped young Rajwade to go abroad in order to learn how to make mother-o'-pearl buttons and glass.

The principle here affirmed is undoubtedly a good one, and if any reservation has to be made regarding it, it is that its utility might be seriously marred if the young men sent to England to acquire new arts and perfect themselves in old ones were to come back to a public unable to appreciate their craft—to a market unprepared to receive their wares. This means, however, little more than that discretion must be used in the choice of the arts and the industries which young men are to be sent to Europe to acquire, and that some provision must be made for the due application of their newly acquired knowledge on their return. At the meeting in Bombay a fortnight ago some one appears to have given expression to the obvious truth that Mr. Rajwade could not start a factory in his own person. It may be necessary to remember, therefore, that capital is as important an element in production as skill, and that the process of industrial development will have been only begun when a certain number of young artificers have come back to India with more skilled hands, more cunning brains, and a wider knowledge of their craft than their fellows. Provided always that due account be taken of considerations of this sort, a substantial service will be done to the community if the experiment undertaken in Bombay by the late Dr. Succaram Arjoon and Mr. Mahadeo Apte, and in Cutch by the authorities of the State, should be continued. The advantages to be sought are, perhaps, mainly of the economic order. We question if the artistic productions of India are likely to be improved by the presence of a few of the youths of this country in the home of Western art. Indian art awaits its Renaissance, but that movement must be begun, continued, and ended on our own soil, its forces must be supplied from the intellectual life of the people themselves. It will be enough for us if, while for the present leaving the silver workers of Cutch, the brass workers of Scinde and the Punjab, and the weavers of Delhi and Umritsar to work on under the shadow of their "crystallised traditions," we are enabled to add to the number and the efficiency of native mechanics, to stimulate their inventiveness by bringing them in contact with the more elastic processes of Western production, and to raise the tone of their work by associating them in the more perfect efforts of Western factories. Besides this, if the scheme is to accomplish all that is expected of it, it must lead to an addition not merely to the number of really competent native artizans, but to the number of arts cultivated by native workers. The field of native activity needs not only to be brought under more thorough cultivation; it needs to have its borders enlarged, so that a wider career may be laid open for the coming generations.

Towards this end the scheme for which Mr. Manabhai invites the support of wealthy natives will contribute much; but it would be a mistake to look to it alone for the industrial regeneration which is hoped for. The travelled artizans who come back to India enriched by European training and experience will be a leaven leavening the whole lump, but their influence upon the arts of India will be slow, and we cannot be sure that it will be far-reaching. We cannot educate a nation by delegated instruction, and the industrial regeneration of India, if ever it come about, will have to be effected here, and not in the workshops of Europe. While we should be glad to see this experiment fairly tried, we should hesitate to commend it as the only or even the most efficient method of arriving at the end which its promoters have in view. Let a select few by all means go to England and bring back as much as they can acquire of the technical knowledge and skill of English workshops and factories, provided always that they are enabled on their return to apply on an adequate scale the new knowledge they have gained. But to count upon this as a sufficient means of raising the efficiency of Indian workmen, and of widening the field in which they can gain their daily bread, is to make the mistake of thinking that the industrial classes of this country can be instructed by deputy. The knowledge which they need must be given them much nearer to their own doors, and the true solution of the problem is to be found in making technical instruction accessible to all who are able to avail themselves of it. There is no more crying need at this juncture now than that of diverting the flow of the youths of the country from the professions to the trades. The professions are overstocked by graduates of the University, who have learnt everything except the art of getting their living. Knowledge abounds, but it is not the knowledge which men who "must live" can turn to account. The evil will in time work out its own remedy; but the remedy will be brought nearer if by the provision of technical schools—schools established on the basis of the trades schools which are springing up in larger numbers in England year by year—we help to open out to the young men of the Indian cities some other careers than those of the vakil, the doctor, and the clerk. This has been the primary purpose of the promoters of the Ripon Technical School in Bombay, an institution whose potential value is by no means represented in the less than two lakhs which have thus far been subscribed for it.

We have no hesitation in associating ourselves with the appeal which a correspondent makes in another column for a widening of the basis of inquiry which is to be made at the forthcoming Forestry Conference at Thana, as well as of the constitution of the Conference. The whole purpose of the Conference will be defeated unless it secures the confidence of the public in its decisions, and that, it is evident, will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, if the Conference is nothing more than a departmental inquiry into the working of certain rules for the sale of timber and fuel. The Thana Forest question is something more than a departmental question, which can be regulated by an arrangement between its officers. If it were nothing more than that, nothing could be more fitting than an inquiry with closed doors, to which none but Forest officers should be admitted. But every one whose ears have been open during the past three months knows that it is more than that—that on the one side, there are allegations of hardships inflicted upon a whole population, while, on the other, the allegation is that these hardships do not exist, or, at any rate, that if they do, they are necessary precautions. Such in brief is the controversy. It has been carried on in the hearing of the public, and the decision of it—or so much of it as after the recent Resolutions of the Bombay Government remains to be decided on—should be entrusted to a more representative body than that which has been summoned to meet at Thana this month. The Government have already shown a laudable desire to do justice in this matter. They have made concessions in various directions which may at least be interpreted as recognitions of the existence of a grievance, inadequate and palliatory though, we fear, many of these concessions must be deemed to be. Let them go a step further, by inviting the co-operation of a few independent unofficial men with their own officers. Such a co-operation, they may be sure, will not hamper the Forest Department, nor will it imply any lack of confidence in it—at any rate any greater lack of confidence than has already found expression. Why, for instance, should not a subordinate judge or two, a representative of one of the local boards of the district, and a shroff who has dealings with the forest people be invited to assist in the inquiry? The Thana Forest Conferences, as our correspondent is obliged to remind us, have not thus far inspired confidence. The Government, we are sure, are anxious that the third should not be as great a failure as those that have preceded it. But they are going the right way to work to ensure that the third shall be even as the first and the second. And yet it would be so easy to guard against the recurrence of failure and disappointment and heart-burnings, if only the Government would recognise in the way that is here suggested that this is a public grievance and not a merely departmental difficulty which has to be disposed of. It is because we are anxious that this question should be set at rest once and for all, and that confidence in the Government should be restored and confidence in the Forest Department created, that we press the point upon the serious attention of Lord Reay and his advisers.

Captain Morland's committee for the relief of the sufferers by the late cyclone arrived yesterday at some very satisfactory resolutions. They defined the objects of the fund by limiting the recipients to crews, and the relatives of crews, on their way to or from Bombay, and they decided upon centralising so far as practicable the subscriptions given in aid of the crews of particular ships. This will cause an equitable distribution of the subscriptions which have been made, and will prevent the contributions sent in aid of the crews of particular ships from interfering with the due apportionment of the funds amongst the whole body of sufferers. This gets rid of what threatened to become a difficulty, and it ensures that the administration of the fund will be fair and equal. Now that the *modus operandi* has been arranged on so sound a basis, the chief work that remains is to increase the fund at the disposal of the committee as largely as may be. A full measure of its requirements cannot yet be taken, as even now it is not certain that the whole of the calamities in the late cyclone have been reported, and we cannot be sure every day will not bring to light some new claimants upon the bounty of the fund. Collections at the churches next Sunday, and the proceeds of a very attractive concert which has been arranged for at the Town Hall on Saturday week, the 4th of July, should bring in substantial additions to the fund. But the case is eminently one in which the promptest gifts are the best gifts, and it is to be noted that seeing how urgent are the claims of the sufferers, there will be no delay in largely augmenting the resources at the disposal of the committee.

## NEWS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, June 20.

The rainy season has now fairly set in, after a fortnight of very eccentric weather. We have had heavy thunderstorms from the north-west instead of the south-west, accompanied by terrible forked lightning which struck the ground on several occasions, killing a man, woman, and a boy, and some head of cattle. Last Friday a tree in the Residency grounds and another in the Controller's Office compound were struck. We have since had a few tremendous downpours, and yet the air is close and strong, which is not improved by the smells exhaled from the streets of the native portions of the town. The conservancy arrangements are very imperfect, and it is a blessing that once a year, at least, the heavy rains wash out the drains and other nasty places that everywhere abound.

The recent war preparations have evidently so much crippled the financial resources of the Empire that, for some time to come, reduction will be the order of the day. The Supreme Government have circulated instructions to all departments calling upon them to report what clippings can be made in establishments and in expenditure generally. The State Railways will suffer considerably; on one of the most important of these, the Nagpore-Bengal line, work, I learn, has been stopped more or less throughout its length, and temporary establishments have been broken up. The building of the great bridge over the Kanhan river at Kamptee, however, has not been hindered, and this fine work is being vigorously pushed on under the superintendence of Mr. Large, the Executive Engineer. A temporary railway, six or seven miles long, has been completed from the stone quarries to the Kanhan bridge works, and is now in use. The Nagpore-Chattisgarh State Railway has recently been placed under the control of the Chief Engineer of the Nagpore-Bengal Railway. The former line, a narrow gauge, will before long have to be taken up and converted into a broad gauge, and be incorporated in the Nagpore-Bengal Railway.

Really the exploits of the irrepressible and ubiquitous Tantia Bhil are a reproach to the police of Berar and of these Provinces. He was last heard of at Ellichpore, where I learn he committed three or four dacoities, in one of which it is stated the Berar police were within four miles of the scene, and yet failed to give an account of either Tantia or any of his gang. To quote from the local paper:—"One unfortunate malguzar had the honour of receiving a special visit from the celebrated robber, because it was supposed that he had dared to convey intelligence to the authorities of the latter's movements, and his house and property was in consequence ransacked and burnt. Tantia's next move will, probably be to cross back to this province; and if our Sphinx-like force of police captain of this fearful gang to the ground, it will cause the tombs of the Tapti river to be closely watched at important points by his flying columns, their appearance ought to follow. It is stated that one or two old experienced inspectors have all red to guarantee the capture, provided they are allowed to select their own subordinates." Whatever arrangements cause of the whole of the Forest muddle which has since arisen. Mr. Mackenzie's Conference of 1883 is now only remembered by the fact that Mr. Mackenzie was completely misled by the Forest officers, and has had ever since to repent in sackcloth and ashes. Surely in the face of circumstances so notorious as these, the Government might have reasonably hesitated before committing any further important subject to the deliberations of newly appointed officials, who are by the nature of the case absolutely incapable of advising Government aright unless they have the cordial support and assistance of experienced natives, both official and non-official. It might, one would think, have been imagined that some of the Thana Mamlatdars, some members of the Thana District Local Board, some of the municipal commissioners, some of the inamdars and bankers, some of the subordinate judges and pleaders, might possibly have been able to assist a local Conference in a public matter of this kind, with at least a modicum of local experience and good sense. But if so why have no such witnesses ever been consulted in past Conferences? And what guarantee is there that they will be now consulted, unless Government distinctly orders that they should be?

A Forest Conference of European officials, meeting at the Collector's bungalow and deliberating in secret under the conditions mentioned, is nothing more or less than a bureaucratic caucus of the most mischievous description. In the present instance, where the Acting Collector and his Assistants have no local experience themselves, the proposed Conference is a farce and a delusion so far as the public interests are concerned. It seems to be a palpable device for playing into the hands of the Forest doctrinaires, who, I must say, have been allowed to do too much mischief already. A Conference, it is true, has a very high-sounding name, and may be considered a very convenient shelter by the responsible authorities at head-quarters; but with the experience of two Thana Conferences still before them, it is not easy to understand how Government has again been tempted to revert to at best a very questionable procedure without taking some adequate precaution to prevent the Conference of 1885 being as ghastly a fiasco as its two predecessors. Meanwhile whatever happens, I hope that Mr. Vidal will be duly warned, and will commit neither himself nor Government.

June 21. VERBUM SAP.

## THE SUIT AGAINST SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We shall feel obliged by your giving publicity to the following correction of an inaccuracy which crept into the report published in your issue of this morning of the judgment delivered by the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott in court yesterday upon the plaintiff's application.

His lordship is represented to have directed that the plaintiff should pay the costs of the said application. This is incorrect. It is true that an application was made by Mr. Lang, the counsel for the second and third defendants, that the plaintiff should be ordered to pay such costs; but his lordship declined to make the order, and directed that they should be costs in the cause, which means in effect that each party shall pay his own costs.

As the report in question is likely to lead to some misapprehension as to the exact nature of the application on behalf of the plaintiff and of the effect of the order made therein, will you allow us to state that by the judgment delivered by the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott on the 16th April last his lordship directed that the first defendant should bear and pay his own costs and the costs occasioned to the plaintiff by his (the first defendant's) setting up the defence as to custom, that the second and third defendants' costs should be paid out of the estate, and that the plaintiff should bear and pay his own costs, save and except those payable by the first defendant as above mentioned.

The application which was disposed of yesterday by the learned judge was for an amendment in the order as to costs to the effect that the costs of all the parties (save and except the costs of the plaintiff and Sir Munguldas occasioned by the latter's setting up the defence of custom, which are made payable by Sir Munguldas out of his own share) should be paid out of the estate.

The effect of the present judgment is that the plaintiff pays his own costs (save and except those occasioned to him by Sir Munguldas's defence of custom, including therein the whole of the costs of commission, which are payable by Sir Munguldas.) Sir Munguldas also pays his own costs, and the second and third defendants get their costs out of the estate.—Yours truly,

MACFARLANE & EDGELOW,
Plaintiff's Attorn

Bombay, 23rd June.

## THE ANTWERP INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Mr. John Griffiths, the Secretary to the Bombay Committee for the Antwerp Exhibition, has sent the following report to the Government of Bombay :—

On receiving Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 3750 of the 15th October last, notifying the appointment of the Committee, a meeting was at once called and took place on the 23rd idem at the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of drawing up a general scheme of action. The Honorable Mr. Forbes Adam presided and all members were present. With a view to ensuring adequate representation of the natural products and Art

# TELEGRAMS.

## THE BOLAN RAILWAY WORKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

Railway work in the Bolan will be moved up to the Darwaza pass, in consequence of sickness, until cooler weather.

## SHOT BY A SENTRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 23.

A Peshawar correspondent writes that on the 20th inst., at night, a native was shot at Peshawar by a sentry belonging to the artillery. The man was found lurking in the artillery lines, in a place where no native had any business to go; and the sentry challenged him. He did not answer the challenge, but another native got up and bolted; and the first man, when again challenged, bolted in the opposite direction. The sentry then fired at him with a charge of buck-shot, and ran after the man till he dropped. The man turns out to be a punkah coolie. He has died of the wound. Station orders rule that sentries are not to fire unless attacked or are placed in serious danger.

## TEN LAKHS OF RUPEES FOR THE AMEER.

Orders have lately issued for the despatch of ten lakhs of rupees to the Ameer. Preparations are now being made at Peshawar to carry out these instructions, and the money will be forwarded with the next convoy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## SETTLEMENT OF THE MINISTERIAL DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, JUNE 23,

The difficulty between the Conservative and Liberal leaders has at last been arranged, the Liberal leaders having given their assurances in general terms that they will support the Government.

## FURTHER CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.

Lord Cranbrook has been appointed Lord President of the Privy Council. The Earl of Harrowby has been appointed Lord Privy Seal, the Duke of Richmond President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Arthur Balfour President of the Local Government Board, and the Hon. E. Stanhope Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

## FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS FOR MADAGASCAR

PARIS, JUNE 22.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies have approved an extraordinary credit of twelve million francs for the despatch of three thousand French troops to Madagascar.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes left here for Bombay on the evening of the 20th inst.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left here on the morning of the 20th instant.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dholleras ..... 4 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 75
44 " ..... 77
3 " Consols for account..... 98
3½ " Sterling Loan..... 101
4½ " French Rentes..... 118
Bar Silver..... 49 3-16

Arrival.—Victory.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of the s. s. Seraglio examined yesterday the chief officer and chief engineer of the vessel at great length. Alexander MacDuff, the chief engineer, stated that on the morning of the 10th he reported to the captain that he could not keep down the water in the stoke-hole and the engine-room. The fires were extinguished, the pumps could not be got to work, and the water was gradually gaining upon the ship. All hands were then employed day and night in baling out the water, but their exertions were of no avail. The engineers and firemen were all employed in the engine-room from the 8th to the 13th, when it was resolved to leave the ship, as no human efforts could save her.

IT is understood that the appointment of Special Agricultural Judge, which is at present held by Dr. Pollen, will be abolished from the 1st August.

MONSOON-LIKE weather has set in at Simla. A heavy thunderstorm came up on Friday afternoon and frequent showers have prevailed ever since.

CHOLERA has increased at Quetta, and the troops accordingly have to be moved out into camp.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-General of Goa, who had returned to Europe on leave, is reported to have arrived in Lisbon. The Portuguese law does not admit of much elasticity even when distinguished personages are concerned, and His Excellency, when last heard of, was undergoing quarantine in a lazaretto.

THE result of the sittings of the Mixed Committee to settle the claims of the proprietors of the salt pans who had entered into a contract with the British Government has been, on the whole, favourable to the Portuguese side. The proprietors at Salsette, Bardez, and Damaun came off well, but those at Ithas have had to submit to a reduction of 25 per cent. on their claims.

SOMETIME ago the Medical Board at Goa began to show such a tender regard for the health of the official class that a patient, on presenting himself before them, was invariably recommended for a change to Europe at Government expense. The advice of the doctors was never more faithfully followed, and large numbers of Government servants eagerly availed themselves of the opportunity of paying a visit to the mother country and recruiting their health by taking sulphuric baths on the Continent at the expense of Government. The practice went on till it assumed such proportions as to call for Ministerial interference. An order has been issued by the Portuguese Government that applicants for sick leave should be recommended to spend their leave in some local sanitarium, and not be sent to Europe at the expense of the State.

THE correspondent of the *Pioneer* with the Boundary Commission telegraphs:—"The Commission is still encamped on the banks of the Sinjau stream. Survey and other operations are going on, but only within a limited distance from the camp, except in Persian territory. The movements of Russian troops on the frontier have for the most part ceased, although the farce of marching corps out of Askabad and Sarakhs, and back again in an altered dress, is still continued. About eight hundred Russians are still encamped between Kizil Tapa and Puli-i-Khisti. It is considered here that the demarcation of the frontier cannot commence before September. The Russian Commissioner could scarcely arrive in time to settle the frontier in July, and August is very hot here."

Now that Mr. Shaw-Lefevre (says *Truth*) has his attention turned Indiawards, he would earn the thanks of many families in the far East and at home if he would put an end to one of the most glaring injustices of the postal system. From every other part of Europe, and many other countries besides, twopence-halfpenny is the rate for a letter to India; from the United Kingdom it is fivepence per letter, since the suppression of the Southampton route, with double all the other Union rates for newspapers, cards, and printed matter. It does seem strange that all other nations in Europe should be able to send letters to India for half the price we have to pay.

AT the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland it was mentioned by Principal Tulloch that 1,192 petitions against Mr. Dick Peddie's Disestablishment Bill, signed by no fewer than 649,881 persons, had been presented to Parliament, while only 92 petitions, signed by 1,655 persons, had been presented in its favour.

ATLAS, in the *World*, says that the possibility of the speedy return of Ismail Pasha to power may at last be fairly said to have come within the scope of practical political discussion. More than one of the special correspondents who have just returned from Egypt has expressed a strong conviction that as things stand at present there is actually no alternative between Ismail and anarchy; Lord Wolseley is believed to entertain similar views; and Lord Dufferin while in Egypt frankly declared in letters to a friend that, whatever may have been Ismail's faults, there was no public work or useful institution in Egypt which did not bear the impress of his hand.

THE Havas Telegraphic Agency—the Reuter of France—is semi-official, and it reports in a decidedly semi-official way when French interests are involved. Thus, it summarised Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech, in which French action in Egypt was severely criticised, in these words:—"In a speech which Mr. Chamberlain has just made, the orator insisted on the necessity of preserving the friendship of France. The difficulty, he said, was Egypt, and England was obliged to postpone the evacuation of that country because she wished guarantees to the effect that no other Power should take a preponderating position in Egypt after the withdrawal of the English troops." Mr. Chamberlain, as a matter of fact, said nothing about the friendship of France, but he said a good deal about the unfriendly way in which France had thwarted our policy in Egypt. The *Times* report represents him as speaking in these terms:—"I cannot help pointing out to you, and through you to others, that one effect of this policy [of France] has been to delay the evacuation which both nations have equal reason to desire, to postpone it, to make it difficult, and, perhaps, even in the last resort, to make it impossible. It cannot be tolerated that after the sacrifices we have made our going away should be the signal for another Power to take up a preponderating position there. We have a right to ask, we have a right to expect, that some guarantee will be given to us that other nations will be as self-denying as we intend to be ourselves before we can leave the country."

A RIOT took place at Suez on the 2nd inst. A Belgian killed a Greek. The Belgian shut himself up in his house. An excited mob broke in and stabbed him, and commenced demolishing the adjoining houses. They were stopped by the Consuls. The police force was insufficient. This is another instance of the difficult position in which the Egyptian Government is placed towards foreigners. Had it been possible for the police to enter the house and arrest the Belgian the riot would not have occurred.

IT appears from a recent report that of the total tonnage passing through the Suez Canal in 1880 79·6 per cent. was British; in 1881 the British tonnage formed 82 per cent. of the whole; in 1882 it fell to 81 per cent.; in 1883 to 76·28 per cent.; and last year it amounted to 76 per cent. On the other hand, the French tonnage, which in 1880 amounted to only 5·7 per cent. of the whole, rose in 1883 to 9·7 per cent., and last year to 9·6 per cent. It is to be remembered, however, that during the past two years French traffic with the East has been artificially stimulated by the operations in Tongking.

THE *Daily News* says that, in consequence of the serious news from Zululand, arrangements are being made for a meeting at the Mansion House, to consider the desirability of establishing British authority in that country. The Lord Mayor has given his consent, and will preside.

A DESPATCH from Saigon states that satisfactory news continues to be received from Cambodia. The disturbances which occurred at the end of April were quelled at the beginning of May, and have had no further consequences. It is added that the ratification by the French Chambers of the treaty with Cambodia will tend to deprive the agitators of all hope of success in their designs.

## MILITARY NEWS.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has made an alteration in the dress of the officers of the Madras Army by abolishing the distinction between the parade and field service khaki coat, and ordering the latter to be worn on all occasions. This is a move in the right direction, simplifying instead of multiplying an officer's regimental kit. The new coat is a very comfortable and serviceable garment. It is loose enough in the body to admit of a thick waistcoat or Cardigan jacket being worn under it in a cold climate like that of Afghanistan in winter.

ACTIVE measures are at once to be adopted to establish an arsenal of the second class at Bellary in the Madras Presidency, the head Secunderabad being at the same time reduced to a second-class depôt. The change has long been pressed by competent authorities, and its immediate execution is due to the joint influence of Sir Frederick Roberts—by whom the Madras Command has been placed under so many obligations—and General Hughes. To appreciate the advantages of the intended change, it is necessary to point out that the so-called Secunderabad Arsenal is, in fact, divided between that station and Trimulgherry,—a distance of about three miles separating the two. The selection of Bellary for the location of the arsenal thus removed is considered to be a good one. From it communications radiate to Dharwar, Belgaum, the West Coast, Sholapore, Poona, Kurnool, Hyderabad, Madras, and Bangalore. It has railway communications on both sides, and it is sufficiently close to Secunderabad to form a base of operations for the force stationed there. It is, moreover, securely placed, being covered by the Tungbudra and Hugry rivers. In addition to these strategical advantages, the selection has the "economy with efficiency" to recommend it, as Bellary already possesses depôt buildings and storage accommodation, which are erected on seven years' lease, and obtained a second-class arsenal. All these buildings have fortunately been kept in good repair, and their utilisation is therefore attended with very trifling outlay.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following 3 vessels arrived yesterday:—Arabia (s), from Bussorah; and Nowshera (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Clan Graham (s), for Liverpool; Bokhara (s), Aden; Ganges (s), Singapore; Persian Monarch, Aden; and Congo (s), for Port Said.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Italy left the dock on Monday; the s. s. River Etrick entered, and the s. s. Bonnington, Bokhara, and Clan Graham left, yesterday.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Godowjee Narayen residing at Modykhana-street, has reported to the police that he dropped a purse from his pocket containing currency notes to the value of Rs. 270, somewhere about the Fort on Monday.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—The following cases were prosecuted by the agents of the Society during the week ending the 20th inst.:—Horses, lame 3; sore pasterns 2; sent to Pinjrapole 3. Bullocks, lame 11; sore neck 1; grievously overworked 1; sores on body 2; goading 5. Total number of cases 51.

KOOLSUM BEE *versus* MAJOR NEVILL.—An application has been made to the Judge of the Suburban Court for permission to prosecute Major Nevill, Mrs. Nevill, Lieutenant Bayley, and a native for giving false evidence in the civil suit out of which has arisen the criminal prosecution against the *Telegraph*. Mr. Van Ingen has taken time to consider whether he should grant the permission or not.—*Deccan Times*.

A BREACH OF SHIP'S DISCIPLINE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, James Peters, a seaman of the Government transport Italy, was charged with the theft, in Aden harbour, of a box containing medical comforts and a roll of linen for bandages, of the value of Rs. 40, the property of the Government of India. Mr. William Simcocks, the purser, stated that on the 15th instant the steamer called at Aden for medical assistance for the troops she had on boards. Lieutenant Angelo, of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, and himself went ashore in the ship's gig, and returned with a native doctor, who brought with him, among other things, a small uncovered box containing several bottles of medicine and a roll of linen to be used for bandages. Before leaving the boat he told the accused, who was one of the crew, to be very careful with the box in taking it on board. He then, after having reported his arrival to the commander, went to his cabin on the main deck. There the second steward, Shearer, informed him that the accused had brought the box forward to the forecastle. He immediately went forward, and meeting accused in the alley-way on the starboard side went to his bunk. There he found the box, but the roll of linen had been undone. Mr. Ryan said he thought there had been no criminal misappropriation. The accused had not applied to his own use any portion of the contents of the box. He had received some vague order to take it on board, and he took it to the forecastle. The utmost that went against him was the finding of the linen undone. It looked suspicious, but proved no offence. He ought to have been logged for a breach of discipline, and fined by the captain.—The accused said he had not been told to take the box to any particular place. If he had left it on deck somebody else might have taken it, and as he was answerable for the box, he took it to his bunk in the forecastle. He had been drinking.—The magistrate.—You say you had been drinking?—The accused.—Yes, sir; and so had the purser and the rest.—The purser.—Yes, but I went and reported myself to the captain.—The magistrate.—I dare say you carried your liquor like a gentleman. (Laughter.) This is not a criminal offence. The accused carried out the orders which were given him, and if he failed to take the box to the proper place it was the captain's duty to fine him for his insubordination or neglect. The case was dismissed.—Mr. Simcocks, as he left the witness-box, was understood to say that the captain would appeal against this decision in England.—The magistrate.—Very well, the captain may do as he likes.

## UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULT OF THE EXAMINATION IN ELEMENTARY MECHANICS OF SOLIDS AND FLUIDS.

THE following candidates are duly declared to have passed the examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids:—

Narayen Vinayak Bhagvat, Phirozsha Pestanjee Bhaka, Burjorjee Bazonjee Bharucha, Nanabhai Dosabhai Bharucha, Shivdas Purmanundas Broker, Bhanderkar Amrit Chokha, Rustonjee Adalji Director, Rustomjee Dadabhai Daruwalla, Doshabhai Rustomjee Dhabhar, Kaikhasru Rustomjee Doctor, Phirozsha Pallonjee Frenchman, Ardersh, Horsujee Ghasvalla, Kaikhasru Manekjee Jamanek, Vishvanath Krishna Kale, Sorabjee Dorabjee Kamdin, Rustomjee Manekjee Kalavalla, Jehangir Kharshedjee Khambatta, Husunjee Kuvarjee Medivalla, Shapurjee Manekjee Mehta, Rustomjee Nasarvanjee Mehtajee, Rustomjee Dadabhai Moda, Jamshedjee Pallanjee Motaframna, Gunpat Ragunath Nadkarni, Vardrajee Govind Naidu, Nariman, Ramchander Shivajee Poredi, Ragunath Balkrishna Redkur, Horsujee Jamshedjee Sanjana, Jehanbux Rustomjee Thannavala, Ardeshir Kavasjee Turner, Popat Purbhuram Vaid, Khavasjee Nasarvanjee Wadia, and Annie Walke.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the S. ship City of Carthage in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

## THE FOUNDERING OF THE S.S. SERAGLIO.

### MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE inquiry into the circumstances connected with the loss of the s.s. Seraglio was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. J. E. McGill, master of the s.s. Knight of St. Patrick, and Mr. W. Stephen, master of the s.s. Altmore.

Mr. Little appeared to conduct the inquiry on behalf of the Government; and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, represented the captain of the Seraglio.

John Languill.—I am the chief officer of the Seraglio, and hold a certificate of competency as master from the Board of Trade. I have lost it with the ship. I joined the Seraglio at Greenock on the 11th October, 1882. I superintended the vessel being loaded at Cardiff. Nos. 1 and 2 holds were loaded with coals up to her main deck; No. 3 hold was loaded up to her 'tween deck; the after holds were loaded partly with acids and partly with coal. There was a proper magazine built on both sides of No. 2 hatch for the dynamite. The coal was trimmed in the usual way, so as to allow one or two feet from the deck for ventilation. In the Cardiff dock the ship, when loaded, drew 21 ft. 6 aft and 21 feet forward, as near as I can remember. All went well with the ship until we had passed the Island of Perim. About midnight on the 2nd June there was a heavy squall and heavy sea from the N.-E. with heavy rain and lightning. At noon it was blowing a complete hurricane from the S.-W. with a heavy N.-E. sea. We lay with our head in the S.-W. direction for four hours, and then proceeded on our passage up to the 8th. On the night of the 8th the wind began to freshen from the north and the west, and on the morning of the 9th it was blowing a complete hurricane from W.-N.-W. with a tremendous sea from the S.-S. and S.-W. The sea was at times very heavy, and we shipped large quantities of water. At 5 p.m. on that day we clewed the topsails up. We poured oil over the side to smooth the sea, so as to enable us to get the ship rounded to, with head to wind. In doing so we shipped very heavy water aft, but sustained no damage. All went well until 9 o'clock of that night, when the steam steering gear gave way. At once ran aft, and the captain went forward. We poured more oil on the water to get the sea anchor over. With great difficulty, I, the carpenter, and the boatswain got the boat out. We got into the wheel house through the window. With great difficulty we managed to get the pin into the head of the rudder to connect it with the hand steering gear. The difficulty was owing to the rudder being driven by the force of the waves on one side and the other. We got the hand gear shipped. I then went on the top of the house and gave orders for the steering, until such time as we got a signal hung on the bridge to steer by. At that time she was dipping in the seas right over the top of the wheel-house, feeling it at times. It was still blowing a hurricane, and the sea was, if anything, worse. We steered by the hand gear until the following day, when with difficulty we got the chains of the steam gear connected with the tiller. That was about 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning. We had no sooner got that connected than the after gear gave way. The brass circle that fitted in the rudder-head cracked across. I account for it by the constant kicking of the rudder. We then steered by hand gear from the bridge, two men getting injured in so steering. We then put relieving tackles on, which assisted in managing the steering. We could afterwards have connected the steam gear again, if the weather had moderated and we had got steam. When we were working with the hand gear from the bridge, we had no steam. The ship then fell off into the trough of the sea. I think the ship was about an hour or so in the trough of the sea at that time, that is at 9 p.m. on the 9th inst. Three boats were smashed during that night. She had a slight list to starboard on the morning of the 10th.

Mr. Little.—When did you first hear of the ship making water?

Witness.—I first heard of it at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 10th. At that time I was attending to the hand steering gear. The captain went below, and he afterwards gave me orders as to baling out the stoke-hole with the deck hands. We commenced this operation on the morning of the 10th. The ship had two water-tight bulk-heads forward of the engine, and one more aft. She had no sluices in the after bulk-head to the engine, but only cocks. There were two cocks, one on each side. They were below the blast pipes, on the sides of the ship. If the ship was by the head, the water aft would run through the cocks into the engine room; and if she was by the stern, the water would run into a well aft. The cocks could be pumped from the well aft by the engines. The cocks were, as a rule, kept closed. It was the carpenter's duty to look after these cocks. There was no cargo in the ballast tanks. I believe there was a cock connecting the after ballast tank with the engine-room; but I never saw it. There was a sluice in the bulk-head forward of the coal bunker and of the stoke hole; and there was a sluice in the bulk-head between No. 1 and No. 2 holds. The sluices were iron doors, as far as I remember, and they were always kept closed. The wells were sounded morning and evening in fine weather, and every day in bad weather, by the carpenter. He reported to me or to the engineer if there was any water. Up to the 9th he had made no report to me of any water in the ship, nor did he make any such report to me on the 9th or the 10th. It was impossible to take the soundings aft. The carpenter took the last soundings in the after holds on the evening of the 8th. I think it was hardly possible for him to get true soundings in the after holds on the morning of the 9th. In the afternoon it was impossible for him to do so. I observed particularly on the morning of the 10th that the ship was making water. Soundings were taken in the after hold from the 8th to the 13th. The report on the 13th at about 5 a. m. was that there was five feet of water in the after hold. That was over and above what was in the ballast tank, which was then full. The ballast tank was, I believe, purposely filled.

Mr. Little.—How do you account for the five feet of water being in the after hold?

Witness.—I can only account for it by the working of the rudder when unconnected starting some thing aft. I think the heavy strain of the rudder working on the rudder post would affect the bottom of the deck aft. It might affect the bottom of the whole way down. I do not think a leak plates to a strain would show in the lazarette from such a deck in the lazarette is in a line between the and 11th. I put a sounding rod with the stern with the 10th and 11th no water was daily, and during th we could get no soundings, found in it. In No 2 hold there was 2 feet of water above the because there are several rooms from the engine-deck. We could not asce No. 2 hold. I can room if there was any water in the engine-room. I believe there was some leak aft, which was not speak about the pumping ge caused by I can't account for it in any other way. I think the bending heavy straining amidships. Another s. 13th taken in the after hold about 10 a.m. on and 6 feet 7 inches of water was found on t high side of the ship. Found that then a strong p port. If there had been any leak aft, higher t the orlop deck the water would have gone into the tank. On the morning of the 10th we brought the wind on the starboard bow to bring the water over to port, so that the bilge injection should draw. In the afternoon we tried to run the ship; but having little or no steam she would not steer. She was then lying with her port side open to the sea, which was making clean breaches over her. We then set all possible sail forward to try and veer the ship round to get the wind on the starboard bow. It was some time before she would pay off. But eventually she came round. By this time all fires in the port boiler had been put out, as also the lower fire of the starboard boiler. This was on the evening of the 10th. We were still baling out of the stoke-hole, and the engineers were working the engine-room, trying to clear the pipes. The water was then gaining fast in the stoke-hole and the engine-room. On the 11th the chief engineer reported that he could do no more with the pumps below, and then all hands were started to bale. They went on baling day and night until the 13th. On the morning of the 13th we decided to leave the ship. About noon we launched the boat in which we arrived in Bombay at 1 o'clock in the morning of the 17th. I last saw the steamer about 3 or 4 p.m. on the 13th. When we left she was by the head, and appeared to have inclined forward. There was over 6 feet of water in No. 1 hold when we left the ship. I cannot say how the water got into No. 1 hold. No water got into any of the holds through the hatches, which had been perfectly secured to my satisfaction. No water got in through any of the ventilators, all of them having been properly secured.

By the court.—The wheel-house was gutted by the doors being washed away. I could not get aft on account of the water in any other way. The window was in the after part of the saloon deck, and the wheel-house stood two or three feet above the level of the saloon deck. There were seven rooms in the saloon, besides the mess-room. The wheel-house was quite close to the saloon, but it was a separate building. I got from the top of the saloon into the window of the wheel-house. The after well could not be sounded from the deck. There was no connection at all from the deck with the after well. I cannot say, if it could be sounded through the tunnel. I knew that the after ballast tank was full of water by sounding through the hatches from the after deck. There were no other means of sounding the after ballast tank, except through the air-pipe. The air-pipe was halfway between midships and the ship's side. The other ballast tank was forward in No. 1 hold. I cannot account for the water in the forward ballast tank, when we left the ship. The tank was 12 or 15 feet. I cannot say how the water got into it. I have been once in the tunnel. That was a long time ago. I could not judge of the space left above the coal would have allowed the coal to shift during the ship's lurching. I account for the ship having a strong list to port owing to the coals getting wet and the water that was in the ship. I cannot say, if the ship had not had that strong list, whether the pumps would have been able to clear the ship or not. As far as I understood from the engineer, the pumps would not work, as the roses had been stopped up with oil, ashes, and coal. The ship was kept at sea anchor for some time, but still she was lying nearly broadside on to the sea. All the orders given by the captain were carried out promptly. In my opinion everything possible was done to save the ship. There was an athwart ship coal bunker in the fore part of the stoke-hole. It could hold from 180 to 200 tons. The deck pump on No. 2 hold was used on the 11th or 12th, until we left the ship. It was worked by three men. We had no soundings, but we hippeds on chance and found water. It never sucked at any time. The pump was in good working order.

Mr. Alexander MacDuff, chief engineer of the s. s. Seraglio, said.—I hold a certificate of competency from the Board of Trade as a first-class engineer. I joined the vessel at Cardiff in the beginning of May last. Everything went well with her until we passed Perim. She had made a little water before then from the after end. I understood she always made a little water there, but there was nothing to cause any inconvenience. We pumped it out regularly every watch. We had a set of valves set in a box on the starboard side of the engine-room, by which we had access to all the different holds for pumping them out or for ballasting. There was a bulk-head forward of the engine-room and stoke-hole during the voyage up to Perim. The pumps were protected by boxes in the engine-room. I had never seen the roses in the holds. The two wing roses in the engine-room were halfway between the kelsons and the ship's sides and the after end of the engine-room. They were all properly protected with roses boxes. We could connect all the pumps with the donkey. There was a water-tight bulk-head in the after end of the engine-room. The after ballast tank was in the centre of the ship, and the after coals were in the wings. They were shut, and the carpenter had taken charge of them. I never saw them opened, and never too had them myself. After we had had the heavy gale on the 3rd June, the vessel seemed to make more water from stoke-hole usual. Being able to keep it quite down with the pumps, I did not report it to any one. The after hold and the tunnel were connected with each other, and when we saw water running along the tunnel floor, we considered it time to pump. There was a hole about 2½ inches in diameter in the after part of the tunnel, which passed into the well and was connected with the hold of the ship. The suction was in the hold, and not in the tunnel. There was a water-tight door at the mouth of the tunnel in the engine-room. The door was kept open on ordinary occasions. After the 3rd we used a pump for the after holds once or twice in the watch. Both the after holds were connected with a pump. After the cyclone of the 3rd I did not notice water in any of the forward holds. The ship was not making water to my knowledge, except in the after part, so far as I can judge, from the engine-room. After the 3rd we were going 57 or 58 revolutions a minute. That was about as hard as I have driven, and it meant pressure of 75 lbs. per square inch on the boiler. The last blow of the second gale was on the morning of the 9th. I went on watch at 4 a.m. on the 9th. All had been going well up to 8 o'clock on the night of the 8th, when I left watch. On the morning of the 9th it was blowing a gale of wind. When I came on watch the ship appeared to be doing all right; but she had listed to starboard a bit. Nothing unusual was reported to me when I took charge; and the water which she was making appeared to be about the same as usual at that time. I put the pump on to the starboard rose, it being more immersed at that time than the other. I observed during the day that the water appeared to increase slightly. I kept the pumps going continuously that day, and went constantly to the bilges to see that the roses were clear. I had occasion to constantly change the pump to the after hold as well to keep the water down there, as I did not pump the after hold and the engine-room at the same time, as the water would have had to pass through one pipe, and I did not think that it would have been of any practical use. As I was throwing full bore pipe, I could not throw any more. I did that during the whole of the night of the 9th, and the water gained very little on it; but it did steadily gain. On the evening of the 9th I had summoned all the engineers and the firemen to the engine-room, as it was looking a little serious. I got them to assist me in examining the roses, and I got extra men to work the fire, as the ship was rolling about a great deal at this time. The starboard rose and the rose in the engine-room were examined, as also the bilge injection. At this time the bilge injection pipe was clear, as the ship had listed so much to starboard. I examined the rose of the bilge injection, which I found to be perfectly clear. All the other roses were also examined, and were found to be clear. I went to Captain Wilson some time between Wednesday evening and the Thursday morning, and asked him if it was possible to list the ship to port, so that might use the bilge injection. The ship was brought over, and I opened the bilge injection, which seemed to work pretty well, though not to my entire satisfaction. The second engineer then cut through the pipe, and it worked better after that. The great difficulty in working the pumps the ship had listed to port much more than she had been to starboard, which caused her to lift the stoke-hole plates on the port side. The men had great difficulty in firing the port boiler after that. During the night of the 9th two fires went out in the port boiler. The fires were partly drowned out, and the firemen could not get at them. We managed to keep on pretty well until the morning of the 10th, when at 6 a. m. I reported to Captain Wilson that we could not keep down the water in the stoke-hole and the engine-room. Then Captain Wilson called the mate and told him to give me every assistance with his men, so that we could bale the water out, and might get the fires relit. By this time the engines were going very slowly. Two fires out of the six were out at this time. The engines going slower, the pumps were throwing less water, which caused the water to gain upon us. I had about this time to shut off the port boiler altogether, as it was only dragging the steam from the other. We kept on working with one boiler. Later in the day the water had so gained that it was impossible for any one to remain in the stoke-hole firing. As long as I could be near the roses, the pumps seemed to work pretty well, but afterwards, when the water rose, and the ship was knocking about a great deal, it was possible for the coals to get into the bilges and choke the roses. I reported to the captain, either on the evening of the 10th or on the morning of the 11th, that I had done all I could, and could do nothing more; and that the water was all over the stoke-hole and the engine-room. On the morning of the 9th I shut down the water-tight door to the tunnel, so that by any means we might get the engine-room clear. After that we did not attempt to pump any more water from the after hold, but kept to the engine-room. I considered that if we could not keep the engine-room clear, it was useless to attempt anywhere else. I cannot tell from where the water came into the engine, after we had closed the door of the tunnel. It was a mystery to me from where the water came into the engine-room. I examined all cocks and valves, and found that they were all right. As the ship had first listed to starboard in the gale, I had the opportunity of doing so, as the cocks and valves were all on the port side. After I had told the captain that I had done all I could, every one was directed to bale out water and to pump. They used some hand-pumps on deck; and I was busy superintending the baling from the engine-room. We continued to do it night and day until the 13th, with the exception of a few minutes occasionally for refreshments. We baled in the engine-room with wooden buckets passed from hand to hand, every one of us baling. The donkey-engine was on the port side, and was one of the first things submerged; so we could not use it after the engines had stopped. I saw that the bunker hatches were properly secured. When the ship first began to make water, I and Captain Wilson went all round into the bunkers and examined the hatches from the inside. We found the hatches all right, and could not find any place where the ship was making water. I have no foundation for saying that she made water in any particular place. I may have a theory of my own, but I think the water was coming from the after end of the ship, but in what manner I cannot say. I had no reason to think that the after water-tight bulk-head was not right. The after ballast tank was empty on the 9th. There was a cock communicating with that tank from the engine-room. I opened it for a short time, but it did not seem to do any good, so I shut it up again. The carpenter sounded the wells night and morning, and reported to me if there was any water in them.

Mr. Little.—Have you any reason to suppose that any water from the deck or through the fidley got into the stoke-hole or engine-room?

Witness.—No.

By the court.—The carpenter told me either on the evening of the 8th or the morning of the 9th to try the main hold. The carpenter ordinarily reported during the voyage over three inches of water as being in the after holds. I would not be satisfied with the tunnel. The carpenter did not report of the after holds to me. I could only tell as to the water in the after holds. I could not say what quantity of water was in the after holds. The water was just coming up to the bottom of the door of the tunnel, when I closed the door. Eventually on water appeared to me to come into the engine directions, but there was nothing room from. On the 10th the water eighteen inches in twelve hours. On the 11th it had increased about one foot or in the engine-room in twelve hours. On the 11th it did not appear to have gained rapidly, as we had the water rising more rapidly aft in the after hold and the tunnel. I could form no opinion as to the rate from the tween decks through the tunnel door. On the 12th I could form no opinion as to the rate the water was gaining on it, as I was working for my life. In my opinion the tunnel was filled through the hole cut into it and through the gland. The gland was only an ordinary leak. We could not get into the tunnel on account of the water in it, before we shut the tunnel doors. There was a cock to the hole in the tunnel. If we shut the cock there was no outlet for the water from the tunnel, except by the door. The bottom of the tunnel would be 20 or 30 inches from the foot of the door. There must have been about two feet of water on one side of the ship in the stoke-hole, and none on the other side, when I requested the captain to put on the other tack. When she put on the other tack I was able to take out more water, but not to clear. I was able at first to reduce the water about six inches. But afterwards, in consequence of the stoke-hole being lifted up and the water in it becoming reduced and the engines working slower, the water commenced to gain again. I put the bilge injection on immediately she listed to port. Up to that time I had only been using the bilge pumps, as the bilge injection pipe was generally free of water. When the engines did get really slow there was too much water in the engine-room to apply the donkey. I never used the donkey once. I attempted to do so, but it was too late, as I could not get at the cocks. I could say that all my engine-pipes were in order by their pumping. I did not find the roses choked at any time. I only found a little sediment of coal dust in them on the evening of the 9th. The water did not appear to come so fast into the engine-room after we had closed the tunnel door, but still it seemed to gain upon us, although all our baling was from the engine-room and stoke-hole. The pipes connected with the roses in the engine-room were about four or five inches in diameter. There were two bilge pumps. All the pumping power that could be put into the engine-room was the two bilging pumps and the bilge injection. Account for the water gaining on us in consequence of our fires being extinguished and in consequence of the pumps not being able to throw out the water. When we cut the bilge injection below, there was about 2½ feet of water on the port side. The plates in the stoke-hole are about 2 feet and 2 or 3 inches above the bilge. There was only about 2½ or 3 feet of water on the port side when the plates were lifted; but the water was constantly dashed about from side to side with great violence. I should guess, at the time when all the fires were put out, that there was about 5 or 6 feet of water on the port side; but it is almost impossible to say exactly, as the water was washing about. The ship really never came to starboard. At about 7 or 8 o'clock on the night of the 9th all the firemen and engineers were at work in the engine-room, and they continued there until we left the ship. No water, to my knowledge, came down through the skylight or fidley. I cannot account for the fore ballast tank containing 5 feet of water on the morning of the 13th. I examined the bulk-head from the forward part of the bunker, but saw no leakage through it. This was the first steamer I had been in in which the donkey engine had the same pump connections as the donkey. There was a donkey and a steam pump. So far as I am aware, only first-class mail-steamers have such pumps. In this case a pump like this would have been extremely useful. There is a valve in the engine-room on deck, but at that time I could not use the donkey below, as I could not get at the main cock on account of the quantity of water in the ship. We cut the suction pipe of the small donkey, and fitted it to the port side, instead of on the starboard. I would have used the bilge injection at the first opportunity, but there was nothing to show from. On the 10th the water had increased about one foot or in the engine-room in twelve hours. On the 11th it eighteen inches in twelve hours. On the 11th it did not appear to have gained rapidly, as we had the water rising more rapidly aft in the after hold and the tunnel. I could form no opinion as to the rate from the tween decks through the tunnel door. On the 12th I could form no opinion as to the rate the water was gaining on it, as I was working for my life. In my opinion the tunnel was filled through the hole cut into it and through the gland. The gland was only an ordinary leak. We could not get into the tunnel, on account of the water in it, before we shut the tunnel doors. There was a cock to the hole in the tunnel. If we shut the cock there was no outlet for the water from the tunnel, except by the door. The bottom of the tunnel would be 20 or 30 inches from the foot of the door. There must have been about two feet of water on one side of the ship in the stoke-hole, and none on the other side, when I requested the captain to put on the other tack. When she put on the other tack I was able to take out more water, but not to clear. I was able at first to reduce the water about six inches. But afterwards, in consequence of the stoke-hole being lifted up and the water in it becoming reduced and the engines working slower, the water commenced to gain again. I put the bilge injection on immediately she listed to port. Up to that time I had only been using the bilge pumps, as the bilge injection pipe was generally free of water. When the engines did get really slow there was too much water in the engine-room to apply the donkey. I never used the donkey once. I attempted to do so, but it was too late, as I could not get at the cocks. I could say that all my engine-pipes were in order by their pumping. I did not find the roses choked at any time. I only found a little sediment of coal dust in them on the evening of the 9th. The water did not appear to come so fast into the engine-room after we had closed the tunnel door, but still it seemed to gain upon us, although all our baling was from the engine-room and stoke-hole. The pipes connected with the roses in the engine-room were about four or five inches in diameter. There were two bilge pumps. All the pumping power that could be put into the engine-room was the two bilging pumps and the bilge injection. Account for the water gaining on us in consequence of our fires being extinguished and in consequence of the pumps not being able to throw out the water. When we cut the bilge injection below, there was about 2½ feet of water on the port side. The plates in the stoke-hole are about 2 feet and 2 or 3 inches above the bilge. There was only about 2½ or 3 feet of water on the port side when the plates were lifted; but the water was constantly dashed about from side to side with great violence. I should guess, at the time when all the fires were put out, that there was about 5 or 6 feet of water on the port side; but it is almost impossible to say exactly, as the water was washing about. The ship really never came to starboard. At about 7 or 8 o'clock on the night of the 9th all the firemen and engineers were at work in the engine-room, and they continued there until we left the ship. No water, to my knowledge, came down through the skylight or fidley. I cannot account for the fore ballast tank containing 5 feet of water on the morning of the 13th. I examined the bulk-head from the forward part of the bunker, but saw no leakage through it. This was the first steamer I had been in in which the donkey engine had the same pump connections as the donkey. There was a donkey and a steam pump. So far as I am aware, only first-class mail-steamers have such pumps. In this case a pump like this would have been extremely useful. There is a valve in the engine-room on deck, but at that time I could not use the donkey below,

## NOTICES.

### MEDICAL.

**BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &c.**

ALL DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat; Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Cataract, Amaurosis, Gutta Serena, Inflammation, Loss of Eyelashes, etc., etc., treated on new and scientific principles and on the latest and most modern systems of practice.

Dr. R. JANSZ, M. B., etc.,

Formerly of Drs. Eagler and Jansz, Oculists, Aurists, Specialists, Consulting and Operating Surgeons,

19 or 5, Hornby Row, Fort,
Opposite the General Post Office.
Hours of attendance—7-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bangalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eyelids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be, perhaps, hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that, while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who goes most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator*, Dec. 1883.

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**SWIFT & FARROW,**

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,

Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

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**SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.**

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. .: Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 3/8 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses carefully attended to. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20. The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder which is quite harmless to domestic animals. A non-exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chmists in small bottles.

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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, (SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION. HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each .. 1,200
Do. 10 do. 300 do. .. 1,200
SWANS AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

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SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

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Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

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CAPITAL £1,200,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM
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6 YEARS IN FORCE.
EQUAL TO 50 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 10 years, or before, at death.

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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

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Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

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ASK for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of ground at Worli advertised THIS DAY for sale by Public Auction, in suit No. 353 of 1882, wherein Khusal Sadashew and Narayen Khusal were plaintiffs and Wamon Sadashew, Wasudew Wamon, and Rameh under Wamon were defendants, has been POSTPONED until further order.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1885.

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JOHN AND COMPANY,
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN and Company, will sell by Public Auction at their auction-room, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teakwood furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome flower vases, hanging wall and table lamps, handsome oleographs, marble toys and flower stands, musical boxes, fish bowls, teakwood marble top teapoys, blackwood cots, hat stands, sofas, couches, chest of drawers, dumbwaiters, perambulators, mirrors, arm and without arm chairs, folding chairs, jewellery cases, iron bedsteads, umbrellas, best cashmere shawls, petroleum cooking stoves, violins, concertinas, accordeons, 8 cases barsoap, 1 box eau de cologne, 1 bale carpets containing: 100 pairs, 1 box Windsor soap, and other miscellaneous articles.

JOHN & CO.

Bombay, 24th June, 1885.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY for those intending to join the Bombay Mounted Infantry Corps a select number of cast chargers trained to Military Tactics for sale.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. at 2 p.m.—

25 Cast horses of the 9th Bengal Cavalry arrived from Suakim.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine-street, Fort, their spacious auction rooms, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teak-wood household furniture, best plated ware, neat crockery and glassware, a first-class large size musical box, superior oleographs, handsome velvet carpets, table duplex lamps, &c., the property of a gentleman, the same comprises engraved glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated table candlestick, spoons and forks, candelabra, teapot, table cutlery, french-polished furniture, such as a set of dining table drawing-room oval, carved pierwriting dressing and double wash-hand stands, a handsome large musical box, one English 8-day clock strikes half hours, paper cabinet, velvet carpets, baba gharry, handsome oleographs in gilt frames, handsome flower vases and flower pots, single and double kerosine oil table lamps, dispense cupboard, meatsafe, water filter, bath and dispense furniture, copper utensils, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbuxe—

Ex s.s. Normanton.

200 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes, marked G.S.K.L. and flower.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERFINE WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned ex s. s. Nubia.

10 cases superfine woollen cloth.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On TUESDAY next, the 30th inst, at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at Tank-bunder by order of Mr. Bhugwandass Bhaglia—

150 tons superior 1st class teak squares.

In lots to suit purchase.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 24th June, 1885.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Ridge", 132, Winter-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, frenchpolished, plain and carved household furniture, plated ware, solid silverware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome large mirror glasses in gilt frames, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, 3 and 5 lights hanging gas lamps, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong nearly new glass-fronted single seated open broughham, a strong English park phaeton in very good order, a handsome strong black Arab horse, 5 years old, set of brass mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman. The same comprises rich starand lotus pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, revolving hotwater luncheon dishes, cruet, pickle and egg-stands, ice pitcher, salver, butter pot, solid silverware, such as set of spoons and forks, rosewater dish, salt cellars, boat, ladles, hooks, &c., table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., very handsome teakwood and blackwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, very handsome Ratnagerry made sideboard, dumb waiter, whatnot, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome cushioned easy chair, ride, oblong and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining long arm low, rocking and drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, centre ottoman, very handsome chiffoneers with mirror back and glass doors, teapoys with marble tops, book-tands, flowerstand, a firstrate oakwood harmonium with 10 stops by Soundy and Co., rich velvet pile carpet, three and five lights hanging gas chandeliers, handsome Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oil paintings, handsome iron and teakwood four-post bedsteads, dressing and washing tables with marble top, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, almiras with plate glass door wardrobe in two pieces, partition screens towel horses, bath tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, China pots with stands, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong built glass fronted miniature broughan.

1 ,, fast trotting black Arab horse.

German and child's saddles, fowls, rabbits, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 35, Marine-lines, opposite the Marine Battalion Mess, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of Captain GERALD O'SULLIVAN, Royal Engineers. The same comprises rich star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet pickle and egg-stand, ice pitcher, tea set, bread and cake basket, tea tray, salver, an oak-wood chest containing spoons, knives, forks, cutlery &c., very handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a telescopic dining table in 4 pieces, pattern sideboard, dumbwaiter, whatnot, mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, side, oblong, card and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long arm, rocking, low and drawing room chairs, settee couches, fancy bookstands and corner cabinets, chiffonier with mirror, hatstand with mirror, teapoys with marble top, a firstrate 8-tuned musical box, a firstrate double-barrelled P. F. rifle by Joseph Lang and Sons in case with ammunition, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs in gilt fram, muslin door curtains, rich Brus el carpets, Hink's patent duplex table and three light hanging kerosine lamps, handsome iron and teakwood Madras pattern four-post bedsteads, dressing and washing tables with marble top, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, almiras with plate glass door, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

At 1-30 P.M.

1 first-rate she-buffaloe, giving 13 seers of milk when in full milk.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Kandawadi, near Cowasjee Patel Tank, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood frenchpolished plain and carved household furniture, 3, 4, 5 and 8 lights hanging chandeliers by Nash, very rich, large size velvet carpets, handsome 1, 2 and 3 lights hanging argand lamps by Tucker, 2 and 3 lights wall shades by Nash, very handsome open carved and divan couches lined with rich damask, rich table ornaments, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, &c., &c., the property of GOPALDAS MAHADEVDAS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean-sea-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood frenchpolished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a first-rate mahogany harmonium, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of W. PENDLEBURY, Esqr. proceeding up-country.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 24th June, 1885.

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NOTICE

HAVING entered into direct communication with the LEADING CONTINENTAL EXPORTERS of WINES and SPIRITS, we are now able to offer our Importations of the same at MODERATE PRICES, and which we GUARANTEE as SOUND and GENUINE.

Special terms to Regimental Messes, Clubs, and the Trade.

See detailed Wine Advertisement and for Price List please apply to

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ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

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Fixed Deposits received to a imited extent on the following terms:—

3 | 5½ | 5 | 3½ } per cent per annum subject to { 18 months | 12 ,, | 9 ,, | 6 ,, } notice of withdrawal,

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle

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THE "INDIAN AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE"
A MONTHLY JOURNAL
OF AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND COMMERCE.

THE whole continent of India does not boast of a single paper dealing with economic matters adequately and in popular form. The above is meant to supply this desideratum. It will consist of six forme foolscap size, and will be published on the last day of every Calendar English month beginning from April next.

To give the public a fair idea of what the paper is likely to be, we have permission to add that the contributing staff will consist of men who are competent to treat their respective subjects of which they are recognized authorities. Specially trained officers from the civil and other services having scientific knowledge and practical experience of both foreign and Indian economic questions, have kindly promised their hearty co-operation.

Rates of subscription both in town and Mofussil:—

Rs. 4 yearly.

Subscriptions will be payable strictly in advance. Intending subscribers are requested to send in their remittances with names and addresses to the Manager:—

G. C. PALIT, Esq.,
34-1 Kalutola-street Bangabasi Press, Calcutta.

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CLEAR out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Bedbugs, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Druggists, Bombay, Sole Agents.

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# MRS. LAKE,

## MILLINER & DRESS-MAKER

OF 7, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT,

## BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to announce that she has OPENED a BRANCH OF HER

ESTABLISHMENT

AT No. 19, KAHUN ROAD,

# POONA.

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## MONSOON BOOTS.

## THE CARLTON BOOT

AFTER a careful examination of "MANY EXHIBITS," "THE GOLD MEDAL" was awarded to "THE LACE UP CARLTON BOOT" for their absolute superiority "TO ALL OTHERS."

The material and workmanship are the best that can be obtained. Also they combine elegance with the greatest amount of comfort. They are thoroughly Waterproof. Cash price, Rs. 20.

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# BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,

BOOT-MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS,
SUCCESSORS TO P. GRANT & SONS,
HORNBY-ROW (BRANCH)

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

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# CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

BANJOS
WITH MACHINE HEADS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted) ..... | 75 0 |
| Ditto ditto with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted).... | 65 0 |
| Ditto ditto with inland wooden hoop, and handle, with brass fittings, in case (fretted) ..... | 55 0 |
| Ditto ditto with plated hoop and brass fittings, (fretted) ..... | 60 0 |
| Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted) ..... | 55 0 |
| Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted) ..... | 45 0 |
| Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted) ..... | 45 0 |

BANJOS
WITH PEG HEADS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Six-stringed Banjo, will peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted) ..... | 75 0 |
| Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rose-wood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted) ..... | 60 0 |
| Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, in case) ..... | 75 0 |

CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY,
WITHOUT CASES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop ..... | 20 0 |
| Seven-stringed Banjo, wood hoop, American pattern | 15 0 |
| Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop ..... | 15 0 |
| Ditto ditto wood hoop, American pattern.. | 15 0 |
| Ditto ditto oak hoop ..... | 12 0 |
| Ditto ditto inlaid ..... | 12 0 |
| Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop..... | 15 0 |
| Ditto ditto inlaid ..... | 12 0 |

PICCOLO BANJOS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head in case, complete ..... | 40 0 |
| Ditto ditto with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model) ..... | 25 0 |
| Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and bands, inlaid ..... | 12 0 |
| Ditto ditto with brass hoop ..... | 10 0 |
| Ditto ditto (parchment nailed on) ..... | 5 0 |

PICCOLOS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver keys and slide-head, in D or G, in mahogany box ..... | 25 0 |
| Ebony ditto ditto in D (without case) ..... | 10 0 |

FLAGEOLETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cocoa-wood, in D, with flute-head, six German-silver keys and German-silver tips, in mahogany box ..... | 25 0 |
| Ditto ditto 2nd quality ..... | 20 0 |
| Ditto without cases ..... Rs 15 and | 12 0 |

NIGGER WIGS.

Each, Rs. 4 5, 6, and..... 7 0

NIGGER BONES.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Per set..... | 2 0 |
| Do. Ebony..... | 2 4 |
| A substitute for Bones, the Distinct..... | 0 8 |

TAMBOURINES
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS,

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 inches in diameter ..... | 12 0 |
| ditto ..... | 9 8 |
| ditto ..... | 6 4 |
| ditto with tacked head..... | 3 0 |
| ditto electro-plated metal hoop..... | 12 0 |

CASTANETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bones per set..... | 2 8 |

TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rs. 4, 6, 8, and..... | 12 0 |

GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| At Rs. 15, 20, and..... | 24 0 |

VIOLINS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stradaurius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, and..... | 150 0 |

Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Blackwood Case, complete.

BRASS WHISTLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| A large assortment, each Rs. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4, and.... | 1 8 |

NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8 and ..... | 4 0 |

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Mahogany Instrument..... | 50 0 |
| No. 2 ditto ditto ..... | 65 0 |
| No. 3 Best finished rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed..... | 95 0 |
| No. 4 Best finished rosewood Instrument, keys bushed, metal studs..... | 120 0 |
| No. 5 Walnut Instrument, with steel vibrators, brass corners, in walnut case..... | 225 0 |

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys..... | 25 0 |
| Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish..... | 35 0 |
| Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, Rs. 40 and..... | 45 0 |
| Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys..... | 45 0 |

FLUTES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood with 8 German-silver keys and German-silver Tip, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, by Boosey & Co..... | 100 0 |
| English-made D Flutes in Mahogany cases, 50, 60, and..... | 75 0 |
| per Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, and | 25 0 |

FRENCH ACCORDIONS.

A new stock just received, each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30, and ..... 35 0

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ARE READY, POST FREE.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC FREE.

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# S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

## MONSOON CLOTHING.

# THORPE & CO.

ARE registering Orders for their CELEBRATED WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY to their Order, being Sewn and Taped at the seams, so that they cannot possibly come apart.

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes, each | ...Rs. 9 8 |
| Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes, each | .. 16 8 |
| Cap to match the above | .. Rs. 3 8 \| Leggings per pair ... 4 8 |
| Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rains, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c., each | ... 30 0 |
| Cap to match | .. Rs. 6 0 \| Leggings, per pair ... 19 8 |
| Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article, each | .. 28 0 |
| Leggings to match | ... 10 8 |
| Double Dark Blue and Black Twilled Paramatta Regimental Capes, the best quality made, will never stick | ...each 40 6 |
| Grey, and Navy Serge Coats, Waterproof between two cloths, a special article well ventilated, will last for years | ...each 45 0 |
| Vulcanized Travelling Baths, very portable, each | .. Rs. 15 8 to 19 8 |
| Vulcanized Hand Basins, each | ... 6 8 to 7 8 |
| Air Cushions and Pillows, all sizes.. | |
| Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, | ... 84 by 48 15 8 |
| 60-in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths, per yard | .. 5 8 |
| 44-in. White Cambric Sheeting, Waterproof between two substances, for Children's Beds, etc, | .. per yard 4 0 |
| Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid | ...Rs. 15 8 to 20 0 |

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# THORPE AND CO.,

## TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS—

## RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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# TOWER CLOCK FACTORY,

NO. 24 CHURCH-GATE-STREET,

## BOMBAY.

THE ABOVE FACTORY has been established with a view principally to manufacturing locally EVERY CLASS of TOWER, TURRET, MILL AND OTHER DESCRIPTIONS or PUBLIC CLOCKS or TIME-PIECES, WITH DIALS from 2 to 40 FEET or MORE in DIAMETER.

Having secured the services of an eminent Engineer and Mechanical Draftsman who for many years held the position of Foreman in one OF THE LARGEST CLOCK FACTORIES IN EUROPE and being provided with all the necessary appliances, such as Lathes for Wheelcutting, Planing, Turning, Rivetting, Stretching and every kind of tool for the Manufacture of Clocks we are now in a position to undertake and turn out the above class of Machinery of WHATEVER DESCRIPTION, at the SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE and at MUCH LOWER COST THAN THAT IMPORTED from EUROPE, saying nothing of the cost of Freight, Insurance, Risk of Breakage and LAST BUT NOT LEAST, THE HEAVY LOSS IN STERLING EXCHANGE.

We have made it our standard rule to turn out nothing short of the best workmanship and employ none but the best. Material necessary, as will be amply proved by the clocks that have already been manufactured and fixed in place by us.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION AT

# MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,

OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER,

BOMBAY.

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# CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

## INVALID'S PORT WINE

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels.

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STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE

(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
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# BODGER WARBURTON & CO.'S

## FINE OLD SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKIES

WE guarantee our WHISKIES to be distilled from MALT ONLY. They are PURE, MILD, and AGREEABLE, and entirely Free from Essential Oils and other impurities—too often found in Common Raw Grain Spirits of inferior quality.

12½ per cent. Cash.

| Rs. as. | | | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 0 | FINE HIGHLAND MALT ... ... | ..." Scotch Whiskey" | 24 0 |
| 23 10 | SUPERIOR OLD BLEND, 5 years old... | ... ... ... | 27 0 |
| 29 12 | "BLAIR ATHOL," 10 years old ... | ... "Guaranteed" | 34 0 |
| 23 10 | FINEST OLD, 5 years old ... ... | ... "Irish Whiskey" | 27 0 |
| 29 12 | "CONNAUGHT," 10 years old ... | ... "Guaranteed" | 34 0 |

A. FERGUSON & Co. "Breadalbane Whisky," as supplied to Government and approved by the Government Analyst, Rs. 21-0 per dozen nett.

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## MILITARY SQUARE BOMBAY.

### WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price, Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

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ROYAL "CONNAUGHT" IRISH WHISKY.
Nett Rs. 21 cash.

HIGHLAND "LORNE" WHISKY.
Nett Rs. 21 cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

| | Per ½ doz. quarts. | Per 2 doz. pints. |
|---|---|---|
| Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ..... Rs. | 60 0 | .. |
| Heidsick's Dry Monopole ..... ,, | 54 0 Rs. | 5 0 |
| Cuvee de Choix Champegne ..... ,, | 46 0 ,, | 4 0 |
| Carte Blithe ..... ,, | 42 0 ,, | 4 0 |
| First Quality Dry ..... ,, | 38 0 ,, | 3 0 |

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carte Blanche, dry ..... Rs. | .. | Rs. 32 0 |
| Cabinet India, very dry ..... ,, | 33 0 ,, | 37 0 |
| Goldlack, extra..... ,, | 40 0 ,, | 42 0 |

STILL HOCKS,

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Laubenheimer ..... ,, | 15 0 Rs. | 18 0 |
| Deidesheimer ..... ,, | 16 0 ,, | 19 0 |
| Geisenheimer ..... ,, | 17 0 ,, | 20 0 |
| Liebfraumilch ..... ,, | 18 0 ,, | 24 0 |
| Steinwein ..... ,, | 24 0 ,, | ... |
| Hochheimer Berg..... ,, | 25 0 ,, | ... |
| Hochheimer Berg..... ,, | 28 0 ,, | 42 0 |
| Marcobrunner ..... ,, | 28 0 ,, | 31 0 |
| Queen Victoria Berg ..... ,, | 34 0 ,, | ... |

From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Moselblumchen ..... Rs. | .. | Rs. 15 0 |
| Niersteiner ..... ,, | .. | ,, 15 0 |
| Hochheimer ..... ,, | .. | ,, 18 0 |
| Rauenthaler ..... ,, | 15 0 | ,, ... |
| Liebfraumilch ..... ,, | .. | ,, 21 0 |
| Berncastelier-Rosenberg ..... ,, | 18 0 | ,, 21 0 |
| Hochheimer ..... ,, | 18 0 | ,, ... |
| Oberemmeler-Rosenberg ..... ,, | 28 0 | ,, 31 0 |
| Steinberger ..... ,, | 28 0 | ,, 31 0 |
| Scharzhofberger ..... ,, | 34 0 | ,, 37 0 |
| Johannisberger ..... ,, | 30 0 | ,, 38 0 |

ENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sauterne ..... Rs. | 18 0 ... |

CLARETS.

From Messrs H. & G. BALABESQUE, BORDEAUX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chateau Des Evaux ..... Rs. | 13 0 | Rs. 14 0 |
| Les Canons ..... ,, | 16 0 ,, | 18 0 |
| Chateau Leoville ..... ,, | 13 0 ,, | ... |
| Chateau Lafitte ..... ,, | 13 0 ,, | ... |

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Listrac Medoc..... Rs. | 12 0 | ... |
| Cru de Barrayre ..... ,, | 16 0 | ... |

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIKEN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hungarian Claret ..... Rs. | 17 0 | ... |
| Chateau Romer ..... ,, | 20 0 | ... |
| Carlowitz ..... Rs. | 15 0 | Rs. 17 0 |

BRANDY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy..... Rs. | 21 0 | ... |
| Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars ..... ,, | 24 0 | ... |
| M. & Spain ..... ,, | 21 0 | ... |
| Cognac, Fine Champagne, blue c